

Screened By: Heather
Macrae Date:
05-31-2012 DOCID:
59161293

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

ENTIRE FILE REVIEWED
FOR HISTORICAL
DECLASSIFICATION

INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/03 BY 2013AUC/PAB
V13/1/04

"DO NOT DESTROY; HISTORICAL VALUE,
NATIONAL ARCHIVES" —

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

157

10902

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date March 20, 1969

Ronald Hicks, a Negro police witness, was scheduled to testify against 3 Negroes arrested by Boston, Massachusetts, police for an 11/13/68 shooting in which 3 Negroes were killed and 2, including Hicks, were wounded.

This occurred at the offices of the New England Grass Roots Organization (NEGRO) in Boston. Two of the Negroes killed were subjects of racial investigations in the Boston Office. Investigation developed information indicating the shootings were apparently the result of personal disputes involving the acquisition of well-paying jobs under a Department of Labor training contract which was later withdrawn.

Hicks was reportedly convinced to furnish information regarding the shootings to police by National Broadcasting Company (NBC) Special Correspondent Walter J. Sheridan. Sheridan is a former Bureau Agent and former assistant to the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

PEN:ekw ✓

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 20 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI BOSTON

1030AM URGENT 3/20/69

TO DIRECTOR 157-10902

FROM BOSTON 157-525 1P

GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT, RACIAL MATTERS.

LT. EDWARD SHERRY, HOMICIDE SQUAD, BOSTON, MASS. PD,
ADVISED THIS DATE THAT BODY FOUND IN CAR IN BOSTON, THIS
A.M., BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF RONALD HICKS. HICKS APPEARED
ON NATIONWIDE TV IN NOVEMBER SIXTYEIGHT AND FURNISHED
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MURDER OF ST. LAURENT AND TWO
OTHERS.

HICKS WAS TO BE CHIEF WITNESS AGAINST ALVIN AND ARNOLD
CAMPBELL AND DENNIS CHANDLER, IN INSTANT MURDER CASE.

BOSTON MAINTAINING CLOSE CONTACT RE INVESTIGATION AND
WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

P.

END

SAA

FBI WASH DC

60 APR 8 - 1969

V. Pearson

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Bishop | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
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| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Beattyhan (info)

J. Moore
P. [unclear]

Police Department

D. [unclear]
[unclear]

REC 5

157-10902-15

3 MAR 26 1969

1969

1969

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 20 1969

TELETYPE

FBI BOSTON

4:00 PM URGENT 3-20-69 MCG

TO DIRECTOR 157-10902

FROM BOSTON 157-525 2 PGS

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| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Bishop | _____ |
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| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
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| Mr. Felt | _____ |
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| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT. RACIAL MATTERS.

RE BOSTON TELETYPE INSTANT.

LT. EDWARD SHERRY, HOMICIDE SQUAD, BOSTON, MASS. POLICE
DEPARTMENT, FURNISHED FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CATHERINE POWDERLY, A WHITE GIRL, AGE TWENTY, WITH WHOM
HICKS WAS LIVING, STATED THIS DATE THAT HICKS LEFT THEIR
APARTMENT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT PM MARCH NINETEEN LAST
CARRYING TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH. IT IS NOT KNOWN AT
THIS TIME WHETHER OR NOT THIS MONEY HAS BEEN RECOVERED.
POWDERLY ALSO INDICATED THAT HICKS WAS SELLING NARCOTICS IN
BOSTON AREA AND WAS ALSO A PIMP FOR FOUR GIRLS, EACH OF WHOM
WAS EARNING FOR HIM ABOUT ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER NIGHT.

HICKS' BODY CONTAINED TWO BULLET HOLES THROUGH THE HEAD.
AUTOPSY BEING CONDUCTED THIS HOUR. POWDERLY ALSO STATED HICKS
KEPT GUN UNDER FRONT SEAT OF CAR IN WHICH BODY WAS FOUND. MAR 25 1969
GUN NOT IN CAR WHEN SEARCHED BY POLICE.

END PAGE ONE

60 APR 3 - 1969

BS 157-525

PAGE TWO

FRED ROSE, OTHER SURVIVOR, ALONG WITH HICKS IN SHOOTING ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN LAST IN WHICH ST. LAURENT AND TWO OTHERS WERE SLAIN, INPROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF BOSTON POLICE.

ROSE COOPERATING WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN INVESTIGATION OF HICKS' SLAYING.

OTHER SOURCES~~d~~ CONFIRM ALLEGATION RE HICKS' INVOLVEMENT IN NARCOTICS AND PROSTITUTION. ROSE AND POLICE HOLD THEORY AT PRESENT TIME THAT HICKS' SLAYING MAY HAVE BEEN IN CONNECTION WITH ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES RATHER THAN BECAUSE OF HIS ROLE AS PROSPECTIVE KEY WITNESS IN MURDER TRIAL.

BOSTON WILL CONTINUT TO MAINTAIN CLOSE CONTTACT RE INVESTIGATION.

END

ERT

FBI WASH DC

NOV 14 1973

NOV 14 1973

MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 980

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-10902)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (157-525) (C)

SUBJECT: GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT
RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: 2/3/69

Security Index card cancelled
2/13/69

Re Boston airtel to Bureau 11/27/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a LHM concerning captioned individual.

The source utilized in the LHM is FOIA(b)7 - (D)

The LHM has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because the unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by the source could reasonably result in his identification and compromise his future effectiveness.

Investigation concerning the organization NEGRO is being continued in the Boston Office under Boston file 157-711. In the past, developments within the organization had been reported under captioned file.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
2 - Boston
 (1 - 157-525)
 (1 - 157-648) (CARNELL EATON)
RWK:atl
(4)

Cancelled
FEB 14 1969

REC 82

157-10902-13

15 FEB 5 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

54 FEB 1 8 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts
February 3, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

On February 3, 1969, Chief Investigator John Doyle, Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, advised that no date had yet been set for the trial of Alvin Campbell, Arnold Campbell and Dennis Chandler for the murder of Guido St. Laurent, Carnell Eaton and Harold King. Mr. Doyle noted that the District Attorney's Office was pressing for an early trial and he anticipated that the trial would be held in the late winter or early spring of 1969.

Guido St. Laurent, Carnell Eaton and Harold King were shot to death on November 13, 1968 in the office of New England Grass Roots Organization (NEGRO) in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Guido St. Laurent was the director of NEGRO and the NEGRO organization was part of a consortium which had joined with the New York firm of Woolman Systems, Inc. in a proposal to train hard-core, unemployed Negroes of Roxbury as automobile mechanics.

The consortium and the Woolman firm had entered into a contract with the United States Department of Labor at Boston, Massachusetts. The contract envisioned the Government paying a sum of \$1,969,425.00 under this contract for the training of five hundred Negroes.

DECLASSIFIED BY 32133PWL/PUB
OK 12/10/03 VLB/jca

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

-1-

157-10902-13

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

On December 28, 1968, William B. Lewis, Labor Department Administrator for New England announced that the contract had been cancelled by the Government. Mr. Lewis, in a statement to the press, advised that the project would be terminated as of January 3, 1969 and that the termination was "at the convenience of the Government and not in the public interest". Mr. Lewis noted that the Labor Department was convinced that "It does not appear reasonable that the project could accomplish its objective of training 500 automobile mechanics". Mr. Lewis further noted that the Labor Department would contact the prospective trainees and try to get them into other training programs or directly into jobs. He noted that no Federal funds had been expended under the contract and that the Woolman firm would presumably submit an invoice to recover part of the money it had expended in preparation for the training of the automobile mechanics.

MASS. { Alvin and Arnold Campbell and Dennis Chandler were employees of Woolman Systems, Inc. prior to their arrest in connection with the shootings as set forth above. All were indicted by a Suffolk County Grand Jury on December 3, 1968 for the murders of St. Laurent, Eaton and King. They were also charged with armed assault with intent to murder Frederick B. Rose and Ronald K. Hicks, both of Roxbury, in connection with the same shootings.

The organization NEGRO was established in Boston, Massachusetts approximately three years ago by Guido St. Laurent. He described the aims of NEGRO as to improve communications within Boston's black community and to encourage pride in blackness.

On January 9, 1969, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that David St. Laurent, the son of Guido St. Laurent, has taken over the NEGRO organization and claims that NEGRO has no funds. MASS.

NEW ENGLAND GRASS ROOTS ORGANIZATION

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 2* -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts
February 3, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 32133AUC/PLB
ON 12/10/03 YLB/KC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

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- 2* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Agitator Index Card Cancelled.

TO: Director, FBI (Bufile-157-10902)

DATE: 2/14/69 2/3/69

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (157-525)

SUBJECT: GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT
RM

*OIC delete from
AI [unclear]
[unclear]*

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

☐ New Subject ☐ Change ☒ Delete

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| Date of Birth | Place of Birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Position in Organization | Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence Address | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Cancelled
FEB 7 1969

157-10902-

REGISTERED MAIL

RWK/hw
(3)

54 FEB 1 8 1969

NOT RECORDED

1 FEB 4 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

STAT. SECT.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REC-87

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| Mr. Tolson..... |
| Mr. DeLoach..... |
| Mr. Mohr..... |
| Mr. Bishop..... |
| Mr. Casper..... |
| Mr. Callahan..... |
| Mr. Conrad..... |
| Mr. Felt..... |
| Mr. Gale..... |
| Mr. Rosen..... |
| Mr. Sullivan..... |
| Mr. Tavel..... |
| Mr. Trotter..... |
| Tele. Room..... |
| Miss Holmes..... |
| Miss Gandy..... |

Third Suspect Denies Guilt

MASS.
The three accused killers in the Guido St. Laurent massacre were separated Friday at the request of authorities as one of them, Dennis W. Chandler, 29, of Roxbury, was arraigned in Dorchester District Court.

Moments after Chandler pleaded innocent to a charge of murder in the triple slaying of St. Laurent, Carnell Eaton, and Harold King of Cleveland in St. Laurent's Roxbury office earlier this month, Asst. Dist. Atty. Lawrence Cameron asked that he be sent to the Billerica House of Correction.

Chandler's alleged confederates in the murders, Alvin and Arnold Campbell, are being held at the Charles st. Jail, so the effect of Cameron's request was that Chandler be kept apart from them.

Judge Paul H. King agreed to the move, and continued the case to Dec. 5, with no bail.

Atty. Alfred C. Walton of Stoneham, whose advice Chandler followed in surrendering to police early Thursday, represented him at the brief arraignment. Walton waived reading of the complaint and told the court Chandler would plead innocent to the charge against him.

Dist. Atty. Garrett H. Byrne wasted little time in bringing the case against the Campbells and Chandler before the grand jury. He directed Cameron and Asst. Dist. Atty. John F. McAuliffe to be prepared to present evidence to the jurors Monday.

It is expected that Ronald Hicks, 31, of Moreland st., Roxbury, and Fred Rose, 41, of Columbia rd., Dorchester, will be among the witnesses the jury will hear.

Hicks said he was the one who gave police the information which led them to arrest the Campbells and Chandler. Both he and Rose are in protective custody of Byrne's investigators.

B. APPROX 1939

Guido Rafael St. LAURENT

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.BOSTON HERALD
TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.5 RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

Date: 11-30-68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: C. Edward Holland

Title: GUIDO ST. LAURENT
MASSACRE

DENNIS W. CHANDLER

Character:

or

Classification: 157

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

REC-87

57 JA 24 1969

JAN 16 1969

157-10902

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

He Identified Killers

A Roxbury man last night said he was the one who identified the accused killers of three civil rights workers in Roxbury earlier this month.

Ronald Hicks, 33, revealed his part in the police probe in dramatic fashion, appearing in a pre-taped segment of a national television news show.

Hicks, 33, also gave a gripping account of what happened to him when he was wounded during the massacre at New England Grass Roots Organization headquarters at 4 a.m. Nov. 13.



RONALD HICKS

"By the time people see me on this program, I will have gone to the police and will have named the persons responsible for the killing," said Hicks.

"Even now I find it hard to understand why I have done this," said Hicks, an ex-convict. "It goes against everything, you might say, I've been brought up with."

"I went to jail twice when I didn't have to—you know, when if I had talked, I wouldn't have had to go," he said.

"When I was 15, I was given a five-year sentence and I served 2½ years," he continued. "When I was 20, I got

25 years and I served 9½ years. And I never had any regret about it.

"But now it's different. Then my responsibility was only to myself and to my family."

In continuing his interview on the Huntley-Brinkley report, on Channel 4, he said, "Now, with this program (the NEGRO program involving job opportunities, self-help and rehabilitation through federal, state and private agencies) I think that a lot of other ex-cons would figure I'm doing the right thing."

"I'm not responsible to myself only any more," he continued somewhat haltingly.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE
 Boston, Mass.

1 BOSTON HERALD
 TRAVELER
 Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
 Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/28/68

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: John Herbert

Title: Racial Matter

Character:

or

Classification: 157-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

2 DEC 27 1968

51 DEC 30 1968

"I'm responsible to . . . to . . .
X amount of people."

Carnel E. Eaton, 33 was one
"When you get the position, you
get the responsibility," said
Hicks.

"I didn't understand what
he was talking about then.
But now I know."

Sarnel E. Eaton, 33, was one
of the three gunned down Nov.
13. The others were Guido St.
Laurent, 42, the blind founder
of NEGRO, and Harold King
of Cleveland.

HICKS HAS ALMOST no
recollection of what he did
after he was shot. He remem-
bers a terrible pain, but that
came after he had moved
from the inner office to the

outside where there are three
steps leading down.

"There are three stairs and
I hit one," he said. "That's
when I felt the pain. I had no
previous sensations."

He doesn't recall the feel
of the outside air on his face,
nor seeing the lights on Blue
Hill avenue.

"There are always lights on
Blue Hill Avenue," he said.

"I had a falling sensation,"
he continued. "When I came
to I was lying on the street be-
hind a parked car. I could hear
the cars, the whizzing, and I
called 'Help! Help!' but there
was no response from the
people and maybe I wasn't
shouting very loud.

"I couldn't pull myself to
the sidewalk and I said to
myself 'This is so stupid, Ron
Hicks, you can't even move
out from behind a parked
car.'"

The next he remembers are
the voices and people saying,
"Don't touch," and the police
coming and his getting placed
on the stretcher for the ambu-
lance.

Hicks and Fred Rose, 41, of
Dorchester suffered near-fatal
wounds in the shooting. Their
conditions were listed as "ex-
tremely critical" in the days
immediately following Nov. 13.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



St. Laurent's Widow, Sandra, Clutches Red Rose Taken From Civil Rights Leader's Casket as Her Step-Son, David (Right) Bows His Head. Comforting Sandra at Grave Is Her Father, Roscoe Guss (At Left) In White Raincoat

Stain Rights Leader Buried

Slain civil rights leader Guido St. Laurent, 42, gunned down early Wednesday morning, was laid to rest Friday following a brief but emotional service in the Riley Funeral Home on Humbolt ave. Roxbury. More than 175 persons jammed the funeral home while another 200 crowded the sidewalk during the 10 minute service conducted by Rev. James Breeden, executive director of the Commission on Church and Race for the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

Both blacks and whites wept as Rev. Breeden eulogized St. Laurent as a man who "saw beauty in people."

"There are many things I never would have been able to do without his help," Rev. Breeden said. "He spent much of his time helping his people. His compassion and sensitivity was real."

"However, he was not without fault. He did not trust many people. We often talked about

this. He wanted a community that would work together without conflict. He tried to do the best and whatever good he could with his life."

The casket was closed during the Episcopal service but opened at its conclusion while mourners filed past.

LITTLE EMOTION

St. Laurent's widow, Sandra, sat with his son, David 18, displaying little emotion inside the funeral home.

Rev. Breeden opened the services with readings from the 8th chapter from the Epistle of the Romans.

Following the service the 30-car cortege escorted by six pall bearers from the neighborhood security patrol in their cruiser, wended its way to Mt. Hope Cemetery in Dorchester.

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| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
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| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
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| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD
TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

13 RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/16/68
Edition: Complete
Author:
Editor: C. Edward Holland
Title: Racial Matter

Character:

or

Classification: 157-
Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
128 DEC 6 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Mohr_____
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Mr. Casper_____
Mr. Callahan_____
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Miss Holmes_____
Miss Gandy_____

Shooting Probe Spreads To Cleveland, New York

By ROBERT B. KENNEY and ROBERT A. JORDAN
Staff Reporter

The Boston Police probe into the fatal shooting of three black activists and the wounding of two others in Roxbury spread to Cleveland and New York city Thursday.

As the investigation fanned out, Det. Lt. Edward F. Sherry, head of the Boston Homicide Bureau, questioned one of the two survivors at Boston City Hospital—"briefly, but satisfactorily."

Sherry, who refused to define what he meant by "satisfactorily," said he had a short session with Fred Rose, 41, of 26 Columbia rd., Dorchester.

He said he hopes to talk at length with both men today.
Also under heavy police guard at the hospital is Ronald Hicks, 31, of 33 Moreland st., Roxbury. The names of both remain on the danger list, although their conditions have improved from "extremely critical" to "fair."

Detectives hope to obtain from the survivors the identities of the five black men who stormed the N.E.G.R.O. office on Blue Hill avenue and killed.

—Guido St. Laurent, 38, of Elm Hill avenue, Roxbury, the blind founder and executive director of New England Grass Roots Organization, a community action communications center.

—Carnell Eaton, 33 of Coleus park, Roxbury, a former Action for Boston Community Development official and a N.E.G.R.O. staff member.

—Harold King, of Prince street, Cleveland.

Services for St. Laurent, father of four, will be held today at 10:30 a.m. in the chapel of the Riley funeral home, 171 Humboldt av., Dorchester.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD
TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/15/68
Edition: Morning
Author: Robert B. Kenney &
Robert A. Jordan
Editor: Thomas Winship
Title: N.E.G.R.O.

Character:
or
Classification: 157-
Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

157-10902-A
NOT RECORDED
67 DEC 6 1968

53 DEC 12 1968

OHIO PROBE

Rev. Walter Davis of the Charles Street Church will officiate at services Saturday noon for Eaton, also the father of four, at the Davis funeral home, 89 Walnut av., Roxbury.

Detectives, in taking the investigation out of the city, were trying to earn what took the three victims to New York and Cleveland in recent days.

And, they hoped to determine from Ohio authorities what brought King to Boston. He reportedly was involved in civil rights activities in Cleveland and had sought a job as a policeman there.

King was positively identified late Wednesday by a half-brother, James Phillips of Cleveland, who flew here to view the body at the morgue.

Police are still going on the assumption the shooting resulted from a robbery, attempted or real, although they have not discounted reports that a "power struggle" between rival groups prompted the gun-play.

ELECTRIC EYE

Rose, immediately after the shooting, told police the gunmen demanded money

when they burst into the office.

Strengthening investigators' belief that the survivors might be able to identify their assailants is the existence of an elaborate electronic security system in effect at the communications center.

In order to get in from the outside, someone on the inside has to open the door.

An electric eye and a two-way speaker system serve as a sentinel. Through the speaker, persons on the inside can speak with those waiting to get in. The door can be opened only when a buzzer is pushed in the office.

As the investigation widened, contributions to the Black Family Foundation — a trust fund for the dead men's families started by the United Front — mounted at the Unity Bank in Roxbury.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Women Above Heard Row

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

A woman who lives above the NEGRO offices at 370A Blue Hill Ave. heard scuffling and a "pat-pat" at about the time three Negro leaders were slain yesterday morning.

Police think the "pat-pat" sound heard by Mrs. Lillian Mair, who lives on the third floor, might have been the sound of the shots.

Mrs. Mair said her dog, Duke, usually barks when anyone is on the stairs and that she doesn't usually get up when that happens.

HOWEVER, she arose yesterday because of the combination of Duke's barking and the mysterious sounds.

She said she went to the window and saw a man lying on the sidewalk and then called her daughters Diana, 23, and Sandra, 21.

"We looked out the window and a

cab came by," she said. "A man and woman, both black, got out. The man went up to the fellow on the sidewalk, whom I recognized as Ronald Hicks, and asked what's wrong.

He said, 'I've been shot.'"

She said the man asked Hicks where it happened and he pointed to the NEGRO office. By that time, Mrs. Mair said, about 10 other people and police had arrived.

"Ron never lost consciousness."

Mrs. Mair said. "He was talking all the time. He took something off his wrist and gave it to a man who apparently was a friend."

Mrs. Mair said Hicks kept saying, "Take me to the hospital, get me help."

She said she didn't see any of the men who did the shooting.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE
 Boston, Mass.

22 BOSTON HERALD
 TRAVELER
 Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
 Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/14/68
 Edition: Morning
 Author:
 Editor: John Herbert
 Title: Racial Matter

Character:

or

Classification: 157-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

REC 54

157-10902-A

157-11336-A

NOT RECORDED
 170 DEC 6 1968

51 DEC 12 1968

JAN 15 1969



(Herald Traveler Staff Photo by James K. O'Callaghan)

SLAIN FOUNDER of N.E.G.R.O., Guido St. Laurent, is shown speaking during September press conference. Looking on is aide Fred Rose, who was wounded.

MISS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

5 Hunted in 3 Black Slayings



GUIDO ST. LAURENT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.

1 BOSTON HERALD
TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/14/68

Edition: Morning

Author: Tom Murray & W.J. McCarthy

XXXX

Editor: John Herbert

Title: Racial Matter

Character:

or

Classification: 157-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

56 DEC

file 5-157

-10902-A-
NOT RECORDED
12 DEC 6 1968

By ~~TOM~~ MURRAY and W. J. McCARTHY

Police will question two wounded victims today in an attempt to obtain definite identification of five men who killed three black activists early yesterday in a shooting affray apparently motivated by robbery but possibly the start of a struggle for power.

The two survivors of a pre-dawn raid by five other blacks on the headquarters of N.E.G.R.O., a public relations agency for black groups, were reported somewhat improved in Boston City Hospital early today, although the names of both were on the danger list.

Police were guarding the wounded pair at the hospital against further attack. Only limited information could be obtained from them yesterday because of their grave conditions.

Emphasizing the grave view the police were taking of the case, Police Commr. Edmund F. McNamara ordered last night that all information about the investigation be released only through his office.

The police said that until the survivors can be questioned at length, they had to accept robbery as the motive which caused five intruders to burst into N.E.G.R.O. headquarters at 370A Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, at 4 a.m.

The police quoted the survivors as saying, in brief statements before the doctors took over, that the intruders all wore dark hats and dark glasses and came in shouting: "Where's the money? Let's have the money!"

The intruders, according to the survivors, then opened fire with small caliber pistols, killing Guido St. Laurent, 42, of Roxbury, sightless founder of N.E.G.R.O. (an acronym for

New England Grass Roots Organization); Carnell Sidney Eaton, 33, of Roxbury, a N.E.G.R.O. staff worker, and Harold King, 30, of Cleveland, a visitor.

Wounded were Ronald Hicks, 33, of Roxbury, found on the sidewalk outside, and Fred Rose, 41, of Dorchester, both of whom are N.E.G.R.O. staffers.

~~At 9:30~~ last night the Boston City Hospital reported that there was a definite improvement in Rose's condition and changed his condition report from "critical" to "fair" but kept his name on the danger list. The hospital spokesman said there would be no surgery during the night.

Early this morning the Black United Front, which represents Roxbury community leaders, issued a statement announcing a fund drive to assist the families of the victims.

Lending chilling substance to the theory of power struggle was a report that while Hicks lay moaning on the sidewalk, calling for help, some of the gunmen lingered in their flight to curse him.

News of the shootings prompted other Roxbury leaders to meet in a series of conferences which ran on into the night as the community sought to prepare for any new developments.

ST. LAURENT founded N.E.G.R.O. two years ago and, although he had alienated many whites and some blacks with his corrosive temper and tongue, had the reputation of "a responsible militant... a hard-nose, but on the level."

During the Roxbury riots of June, 1967, he was instrumental in organizing the so-called "Security Patrol" which did much to calm the community then and to keep it calm after the assassination at Memphis last April of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Eaton was a defendant in a narcotics case now pending in federal district court here, leading some detectives to theorize traffic in narcotics may have been a factor in the slayings.

A knowledgeable federal narcotics officer said, however, he knew of no connection.

If simple robbery were the motive, said one source within the Roxbury community, it may have been the result of a tragic misunderstanding of the nature of private and public grants to civil rights organizations.

N.E.G.R.O., the source noted, recently received from the United Fund a grant of \$40,000 for its work, from contributions received independently of the UF's annual drive, but the money was not, of course, kept in the office.

This past summer, also, N.E.G.R.O. joined a consortium of public and private agencies which set up a training program for the disadvantaged jobless in Roxbury, Dorchester and the South End.

Announcement of a labor department allocation of \$1,969,000 for the program received widespread publicity, as did the fact that St. Laurent and Eaton were among the original sponsors of the proposal presented to the Labor Department for the program.

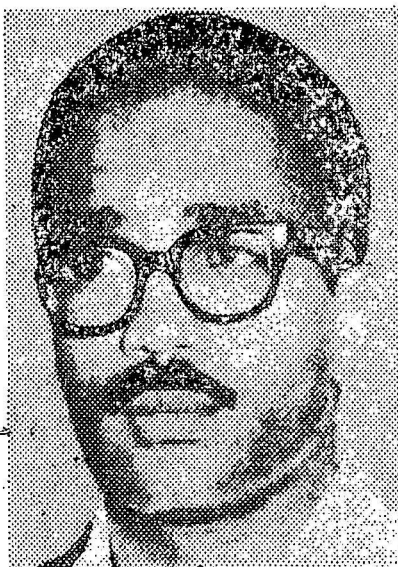
A spokesman for the department said yesterday no money yet had changed hands, since the program is still gearing up and is not fully operational.

Both St. Laurent and Eaton were on parole from Walpole State Prison, where they had been serving long terms for the armed robbery in 1956 of the manager of the Mission Hill housing project.

ST. LAURENT had sight in only one eye when he went to prison and through an accident there became blind in both eyes. He was to say later: "It wasn't until I was blinded that I began to see."

He and his Seeing Eye dog, a Belgian shepherd answering to "Russ," were familiar figures at black demonstrations and rallies.

Seated in a station wagon with the



CARNELL EATON
... Dead

license tags, "NEGRO," St. Laurent would monitor the walkie-talkie communications between individual members of the Security Patrol.

Police reported they found much communication gear in the N.E.G.R.O. headquarters and on orders of Dr. Richard Ford, the medical examiner, sealed the premises.

They also found two blank starter's pistols and a fully loaded .25 caliber

Spanish Llama semi-automatic pistol.

Lt. Det. Edward F. Sherry of homicide, in immediate charge of the investigation, told newsmen:

"We'd say the motive was robbery. We've got to stick to the facts and let the evidence lead the way. We hope Rose can give us the information we need. We are fortunate to have two eyewitnesses to the murder."

SHERRY SAID that since N.E.G.R.O. office were equipped with both an electric eye alarm and a front door intercom the intruders may have been known to the men inside.

A spokesman for Boston City said last night Hicks had undergone exploratory surgery of the abdomen and had slugs in both chest and abdomen.

The spokesman said Rose, had at least two bullets in his body, one of them near his heart.

Cleveland police said yesterday King had "a good reputation" in that city and was known for his activities among the residents of that city's ghetto.

King reportedly came here to discuss with St. Laurent and the others the establishment of job training programs for youth of the ghettos.

Police were trying last night to determine why some or all of the victims had gone to New York on Tuesday.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bullet Silences Negro 'Voice'

The sign hangs in the window of Guido St.
Laurent's storefront office on Blue Hill av., Rox-
bury.



ST. LAURENT

It has been photo-graphed repeatedly, along with the name of St. Laurent's communica-tions office — the New England Grass Roots Or-ganizations (N.E.G.R.O.) and its image has ap-peared in national mag-azines as a symbol of black self-help.

It tells the goal of N.E.G.R.O. It was also a personal slogan for the blind black power activist who died Tuesday night after being shot in his office by a group of unidentified gunmen.

St. Laurent opened up his small storefront office about two-and-a-half years ago. It was es-sentially a black public relations office "to let the world know about the people in the black com-munity doing the little things that never get at-tention from the press because they aren't sen-sational."

Equipped only with a few telephones, St. Laurent set up contacts with the press, tried to publicize small, positive activities: a group of teens building their own recreation lounge; a group of mothers campaigning for a stoplight.

At the same time he tried to increase com-munication between different groups. Street cor-ner youths, drug addicts, middle class "bourgeois" blacks, and whites often dropped into the office—and sometimes ended up talking to each other.

He was a life-long fan of citizens band radio and when riots broke out in Roxbury in 1967 he set up a citizens band radio network of communi-cations for a group of youths who had formed their own Security Patrol.

Last April the Security Patrol was credited by police with helping prevent a serious outbreak of trouble following the death of Dr. Martin Lu-ther King.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.
BOSTON HERALD
TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/13/68

Edition: Evening

Author: Janet Riddell

Editor: Thomas Winship

Title: Radial Matter

Character:

or

Classification: 157-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

DEC 6 1968

Gradually his public relations efforts expanded. He was hired to help out with public relations and community relations for a black-run printing firm set up by AVCO. He accrued equipment and began doing tapes and recordings on black activities for local radio stations.

He collected clippings of activities in black communities throughout the country and was selected by members of the most recent national black power convention to store information and clippings for use of black groups throughout the country.

It was a totally new role for the man who was released only a few years ago from Walpole State prison after being blinded in a prison accident.

Born in Boston, he had spent the first 30 years of his life in and out of trouble with the law.

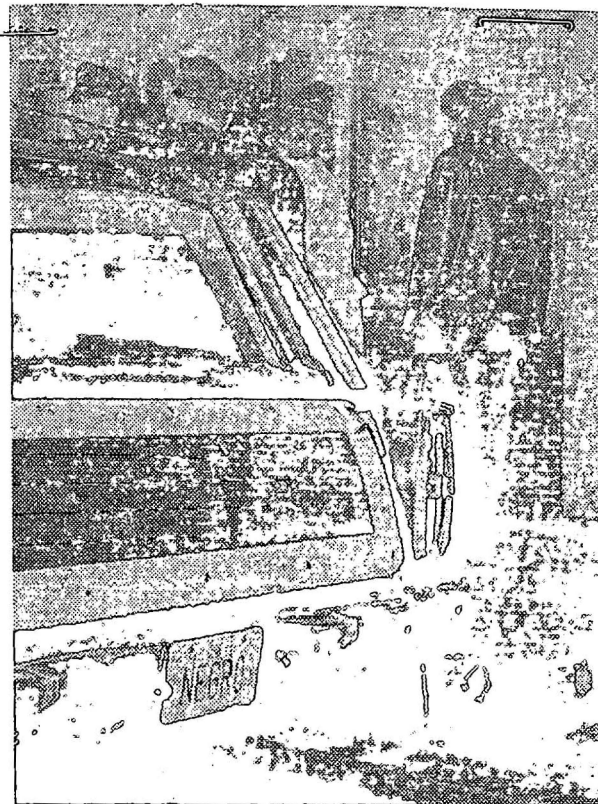
He later counted his blinding as a positive event—a turning point.

"It wasn't until I was blinded that I began to see," he once said, explaining that he would have probably spent the rest of his life in and out of prisons if the blinding hadn't made him think about ways to use his skills constructively.

At first, however, being

blind was a tragedy. He had worked occasionally as a commercial artist before the incident, and it was many months before he had resigned himself to using his artistic skills in other ways—through words, through ideas.

He went to a training school for the blind in New Jersey and there he met his wife, Sandra Lee Guss, of San Antonio, Tex. She was also blind, and they maintained their courtship by Braille.



CAR OF ONE of shooting victims carries letters of civil rights organization on registration plate.



CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS at scene of Roxbury shooting, Fred Waldron, extreme left, and, Rev. James Breeden of the Mass. Council of Churches, right.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

NOV 15 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI BOSTON

3:32 PM URGENT 11/15/68 GVG

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: BOSTON (157-525) 2 PAGES

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Bishop | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. Felt | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

017(136) to BS
cons/RW
1-2-69

S/S
9

GUIDO RAFAEL SAINT LAURENT, RACIAL MATTERS.

0-7 to BS, 11/27/69
Submit closing LHM & also
FD 397 for removal from
PEA/HK
G. J. [signature]

LT. EDWARD SHERRY, HOMICIDE SQUAD, BOSTON POLICE
DEPARTMENT, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT INVESTIGATION OF
MURDER OF SAINT LAURENT, CARNELL SIDNEY EATON AND HAROLD
KING BEING VIGOROUSLY PURSUED. KING, DOB APRIL TEN,
THIRTY EIGHT, WAS AN EMPLOYEE OF WOOLMAN SYSTEMS, A NEW
YORK EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATION. EATON ALSO
EMPLOYED BY WOOLMAN. SAINT LAURENT AND NEW ENGLAND GRASS
ROOTS ORGANIZATION (N.E.G.R.O.) WERE PART OF A BOSTON
CONSORTIUM WHICH WAS NEGOTIATING A CONTRACT WITH THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BOSTON, MASS. TO TEACH AUTOMOBILE
MECHANICS TO HARD CORE GHETTO, UNEMPLOYEDS OF THE BOSTON
AREA.

T. J. [signature]
P. [signature]
[signature]

REC-23

MCT 16

ST-140

157-10902-12

11336

KING WAS APPARENTLY IN BOSTON TO ASCERTAIN THE RESULTS
OF THE BOSTON GROUPS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A FEDERAL CONTRACT
WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WAS GOING TO SET UP A
SIMILAR OPERATION IN THE CLEVELAND AREA.

15 NOV 20 1968

PROPOSED BOSTON CONTRACT IS FOR ONE MILLION, NINE

END PAGE ONE

59 NOV 27 1968

7/2/69
RACIAL INT. SECT.

PAGE TWO

HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE WOOLMAN FIRM.

NO INDICATION EXISTS THAT EATON AND SAINT LAURENT KNEW KING FOR MORE THAN TWO OR THREE DAYS.

SURVIVORS OF THE SHOOTING, FRED ROSE AND RONALD K. HICKS HAVE NOT FURNISHED ANY ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA CONCERNING KILLERS TO BOSTON PD.

KILLERS STILL DESCRIBED AS FIVE OR SIX BLACK MEN.

SURVIVORS STILL ON CRITICAL LIST AT HOSPITAL.

BOSTON PD CONTINUES TO INVESTIGATE CRIME AS HOLDUP WITHOUT RACIAL OVERTONES.

ROXBURY COMMUNITY REMAINS QUIET. BOSTON OFFICE FOLLOWING CLOSELY.

CLEVELAND REQUESTED TO FURNISH BACKGROUND DATA CONCERNING KING, RESIDENCE ONE ZERO SIX ZERO FIVE PRINCE ST., CLEVELAND, PARTICULAR ANY INDICATION OF BLACK MILITANCY OR ASSOCIATION WITH BLACK GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS.

CLEVELAND PD HAS ADVISED THAT KING HAD NO CRIMINAL RECORD OTHER THAN TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS.

AIR MAIL COPIES TO CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK.

END

MKA

FBI WASH DC

MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM

December 4, 1968

TO: Bob Emond
FROM: Art Worthington
SUBJECT: Dr. Myron Woolman

John Burgess, Chief, Field Operations Division No. 1,
Men's Centers advised in substance as follows:

He was an OEO contracting officer in May 1966 when the contract for Lincoln Job Corps Center was negotiated with Management Systems Corp., a division of Northern Natural Gas Corp. Milton Fogelman was the Chief, Contracts Division, at that time. He and Fogelman both sat in on the initial contract negotiations. There was no mention of consultants or Woolman during these negotiations.

At this time, Bob Lane was the Associate Director, Men's Centers, Bob Crawford was the Field Operations Division Chief, responsible for Lincoln Job Corps Center, and Dick Jaffe was the project manager. Any discussions the contractor might have had regarding program areas (i.e. education) would have been with these operating officials.

Woolman was at the Center from the beginning and his presence and purpose was common knowledge to those Men's Center staffers who dealt with the Center.

In November 1966, after Carl Shugaar had relieved Jaffe as project manager of Lincoln, Shugaar notified Burgess officially of Woolman's capacity as consultant at Lincoln and of the salary he was receiving (\$250 per day).

REC-114

4 DEC 17 1968

56 DEC 26 1968

There was a provision in the contract requiring that the contractor get prior approval from OEO contracting officer before he could retain the services of a consultant and pay the consultant fees from contract funds.

On November 28, 1966, Burgess, as contracting officer, wrote the contractor

"I have been informed that you are currently employing consultants without prior consent of the Contracting Officer as required by General Provision 15 of your contract. You are advised that it is OEO policy that consultant agreements in excess of \$100.00 will generally not be approved under OEO contracts. Further, to the extent that you have entered into such agreements without prior approval of the Contracting Officer, costs incurred as a result of such agreements, especially if they exceed the \$100.00 per day limitation, may be determined to be unreasonable and therefore not reimbursable under your contract."

Burgess

This resulted in Woolman leaving Lincoln and being retained by Northern Natural Gas -- on the corporate payroll -- as a consultant for other programs. Northern Natural Gas was trying for other educational programs pointed in the poverty area being operated by the Department of Labor and other Federal agencies.

Burgess

John Kennedy, Acting Associate Director, Men's Centers, knows Woolman and is familiar with his background.

John Gomez said that about the time of Woolman's tenure at Lincoln he verbally advised you that he learned through friends that Woolman had been a consultant to the United Planning Organization. In addition, he told you that a plumber friend of his formed a corporation with Woolman and went into the education business developing a program which they sold to Lincoln.

He added that he did not prepare any reports on this, nor did he see any report on Woolman. He feels that possibly Harry Miller and/or Jim Brennen visited Lincoln and learned of the consultant fee paid to Woolman.

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

Red Linn for Mr. Rott.
Emond, Inspection, OEO
12-5-68
Lym.

MEMORANDUM

November 15, 1968

TO : Bob Emond
THRU : C. B. Patrick CP
FROM : Harry Carpenter
SUBJECT: Killings at NEGRO, Roxbury, Massachusetts

DECLASSIFIED BY 32183 ANC/PLB
ON 12/10/83 VLB/KJ

Additional inquiry into this matter show no OEO money in the NEGRO (New England Grass Roots Organization) Program now or ever.

According to Bob Coard, ABCD Executive Director, NEGRO was founded by Guido St. Laurent in 1966 with private donations and has never received one dime of OEO money. It works closely with two groups, Youth Alliance, Inc. (YA), and Freedom Security Patrol (FSP) both of which operate on private donations without any OEO funds. All three groups are located on Blue Hill Avenue in Roxbury and are closely connected working with high school drop-outs and other hardcore types.

Coard noted that Cornell Eaton used to work at ABCD as an organizer at \$9,000 until he was suspended following an arrest in September of 1967 for selling drugs to a minor. As a reaction to adverse newspaper publicity, Eaton was suspended and his pay was put into an escrow account pending outcome of his trial. In April of 1968, Coard added, Eaton was dropped from the ABCD payroll when his component program was abolished. The escrow account containing his pay from 9/67 to 4/68 is in the bank, Coard said, and a demand may emerge from the community for the release of these funds to Eaton's family. A

4 DEC 17 1968

This information is based on unverified rumor and is possibly defamatory. It should be closely held and used for official purposes only.

53 DEC 27 1968

file
157-10902

memorial fund has been launched in the community for Eaton's wife and children. The ABCD legal staff has ruled, Coard stated, that since Eaton never went to trial, he died innocent of the charge which gives his heirs a legal right to the escrow account.

Coard related a current story that is in the community about a possible explanation of yesterday's unsolved shooting of five people in the NEGRO office. According to the story, these five and three others, eight in all, were slated to receive a contract from the Labor Department for an M-3 program to the tune of 1.7 million dollars. "I hear the figure eight," is what the community is saying, Coard said. All eight were to run the program, but five decided to cut three out, Coard added.

MYRON WOOLMAN ?

The story relates further Coard went on, that these five travelled the day before the shooting to New York City to meet with one Dr. Wolman, president of Wolman's Systems, Inc. Dr. Wolman, Coard said, had worked for Northern Systems, Inc. as a consultant and had allegedly written a proposal for an M-3 program which Labor agreed to fund. Northern Systems was going to operate this program in Roxbury.

Coard said that NEGRO set out to stir up the community against an outsider firm like Northern Systems, Inc. coming into Roxbury, and called, instead, for a local group like NEGRO to run the program.

Dr. Wolman, the report has it, left Northern Systems, and formed his own organization, Wolman's Systems, Inc. Further, with the proposal he wrote for Northern, he approached NEGRO and made a deal with them to operate jointly. Hence, the travel to New York City by the five to meet with Wolman.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)



FOIA(b) (6)
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)



FOIA(b) (6)
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)

Two Others Slain

Gang of 5 Wounds
2 More in Roxbury

By TOM MURRAY and W. J. MCCARTHY

Three black activists were killed and two others gravely wounded yesterday in a shooting affray apparently motivated by robbery but which may have signaled the start of a struggle for power.

The two survivors of a pre-dawn raid by five other blacks on the headquarters of N.E.G.R.O. a public relations agency for black groups, were in critical condition at Boston City Hospital last night, their names on the danger list and the police guarding them from further attack.

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Critically wounded were Ronald Hicks, 33, of Roxbury, found on the sidewalk outside, and Fred Rose, 41, of Dorchester, both of whom are N.E.G.R.O. staffers.

(Continued on Page Three)



(Herald Traveler Staff Photo by James K. O'Callaghan)

GUIDO ST. LAURENT

(Continued from First Page)

At 9:30 last night the Boston City Hospital reported that there was a definite improvement in Rose's condition and changed his condition report from "critical" to "fair" but kept his name on the danger list. The hospital spokesman said there would be no surgery during the night.

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News of the shootings prompted other Roxbury leaders to meet in a series of conferences which ran on into the night as the community sought to prepare for any new developments.

157-1010-10

ST. LAURENT founded N.E.O. two years ago and, although he had alienated many whites and some blacks with his corrosive temper and tongue, had the reputation of "a responsible militant...a hard-nose, but on the level."

During the Roxbury riots of June, 1967, he was instrumental in organizing the so-called "Security Patrol" which did much to calm the community then and to keep it calm after the assassination at Memphis last April of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Eaton was a defendant in a narcotics case now pending in federal district court here, leading some detectives to theorize traffic in narcotics may have been a factor in the slayings.

A knowledgeable federal narcotics officer said, HOWEVER, HE KNEW OF NO CONNECTION.

"As far as we're concerned," he said, "it is strictly a homicide case and the Boston police are handling it."

If simple robbery were the motive, said one source within the Roxbury community, it may have been the result of a tragic misunderstanding of the nature of private and public grants to civil rights organizations.

N.E.G.R.O., the source noted, recently received from the United Fund a grant of \$40,000 for its work, from contributions received independently of the UF's annual drive, but the money was not, of course, kept in the office.

This past summer, also, N.E.G.R.O. joined a consortium of public and private agencies which set up a training program for the disadvantaged jobless in Roxbury, Dorchester and the South End.

Announcement of a labor department allocation of \$1,950,000 for the program received widespread publicity, as did the fact that St. Laurent and Eaton were among the original sponsors of the proposal presented to the Labor Department for the program.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday no money yet had changed hands, since the program is still gearing up and is not fully operational.

Both St. Laurent and Eaton were on parole from Walpole State Prison, where they had been serving long terms for the armed robbery in 1956 of the manager of the Mission Hill housing project.

ST. LAURENT had sight in only one eye when he went to prison and through an accident there became blind in both eyes. He was to say later: "It wasn't until I was blinded that I began to see."

He and his Seeing Eye dog, a Belgian shepherd answering to "Russ," were familiar figures at black demonstrations and rallies.

Seated in a station wagon with the license tags, "NEGRO," St. Laurent would monitor the walkie-talkie communications between individual members of the Security Patrol.

Police reported they found much communication gear in the N.E.G.R.O. headquarters and on orders of Dr. Richard Ford, the medical examiner, sealed the premises.

They also found two blank starter's pistols and a fully loaded .25 caliber Spanish Llama semi-automatic pistol.

Lt. Det. Edward F. Sherry of homicide, in immediate charge of the investigation, told newsmen:

"We'd say the motive was robbery. We've got to stick to the facts and let the evikence lead the way. We hope Rose can give us the informtion we need. We are fortunate to have two eyewitnesses to the murder."

SHERRY SAID that since N.E.y.R.O. offices were equipped with both an electric eye alarm and a front door intercom the intruders may have been known to the men inside.

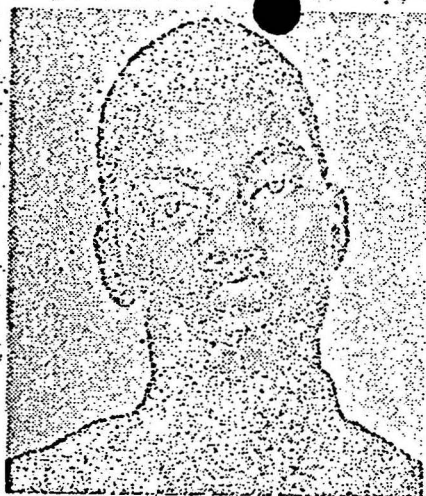
A spokesman for Boston City said last night Hicks had undergone exploratory surgery of the abdomen and had slugs in both chest and abdomen.

The spokesman said Rose, had at least two bullets in his body, one of them near his heart.

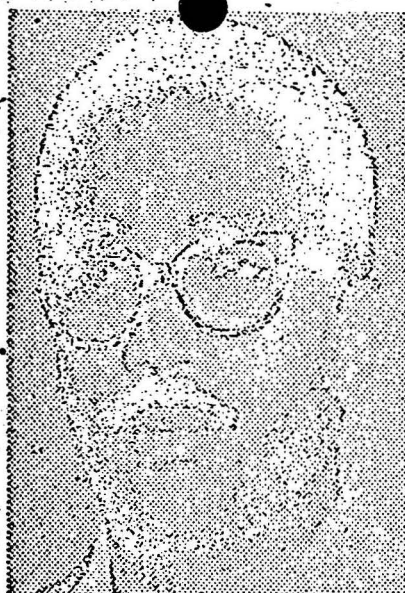
Cleveland police said yesterday King had "a good reputation" in that city and was known for his activities among the residents of that city's ghetto.

King reportedly came here to discuss with St. Laurent and the others the establishment of job training programs for youth of the ghettos.

Police were trying last night to determine why some or all of the victims had gone to New York on Tuesday.



RONALD HICKS
... Wounded



CARNELL EATON
... Dead



HOMICIDE CHIEF Lt. Edward
Sherry holds press conference on
Roxbury triple murder.

137-10-10-7-10-

Women Above Heard Row

A woman who lives above the NEGRO offices at 370A Blue Hill Ave. heard scuffling and a "pat-pat" at about the time three Negro leaders were slain yesterday morning.

Police think the "pat-pat" sound heard by Mrs. Lillian Mair, who lives on the third floor, might have been the sound of the shots.

Mrs. Mair said her dog, Duke, usually barks when anyone is on the stairs and that she doesn't usually get up when that happens.

HOWEVER, she arose yesterday because of the combination of Duke's barking and the mysterious sounds.

She said she went to the window and saw a man lying on the sidewalk and then called her daughters Diana, 23, and Sandra, 21.

"We looked out the window and a

cab came by," she said. "A man and woman, both black, got out. The man went up to the fellow on the sidewalk, whom I recognized as Ronald Hicks, and asked what's wrong.

He said, 'I've been shot.'"

She said the man asked Hicks where it happened and he pointed to the NEGRO office. By that time, Mrs. Mair said, about 10 other people and police had arrived.

"Ron never lost consciousness," Mrs. Mair said. "He was talking all the time. He took something off his wrist and gave it to a man who apparently was a friend."

Mrs. Mair said Hicks kept saying, "Take me to the hospital, get me help."

She said she didn't see any of the men who did the shooting.



(Herald Traveler Staff Photo by James K. O'Callaghan)

SLAIN FOUNDER of N.E.G.R.O., Guido St. Laurent, is shown speaking during September press conference. Looking on is aide Fred Rosa, who was wounded.

BOSTON HERALD TRAVELER, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1968



TWO YOUTHS stand in the doorway at 370A Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, headquarters of N.E.G.R.O., and

scene of shooting yesterday in which three men were slain, two others wounded.

N.E.G.R.O. Founder's Aim: Instill Pride in Blackness

By WILLIAM COOPER

Established by blind, black power activist Guido St. Laurent less than three years ago, N.E.G.R.O. (the New England Grass Roots Organization) set out to improve communications within Boston's black community and to encourage pride in blackness.

Tuesday night in N.E.G.R.O.'s tiny Blue Hill Ave. office St. Laurent and four other men were shot down by unidentified gunmen. St. Laurent and two others died.

Along the row of store-front agencies on Blue Hill Ave. N.E.G.R.O. is the only agency open 24 hours a day with its Youth Alliance Security Patrol regularly checking Roxbury's streets.

THE PATROLS HAVE been cited

several times by police for helping to quell disorders, particularly last spring in the wake of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

From a near-empty office the organization grew until it was soon handling much of the public relations of the black community.

One of the first acts was to sponsor a "natural" contest for men and women in 1966 which helped launch the natural or Afro look in Roxbury. Along with the contest went the idea "black is beautiful." The contests are now an annual event.

The contests were part of N.E.G.R.O.'s "Operation Black which taught about blackness in "entertaining ways," through shows, community

theatre and by organizing libraries of black history books.

OTHER ACTIVITIES have included organizing young Roxbury leaders to pressure white merchants to lower prices, and organizing the "Black Berets" to provide legal assistance for blacks who refuse to fight in the Vietnam War.

Last Spring the organization was hired to provide public relations and recruiting for a black-run printing firm established by AVCO in Roxbury.

Planning is underway to launch a labor training program for which a \$1.9 million proposal has been submitted to the United States Department of Labor.

The N.E.G.R.O. office has been a center for Roxbury volunteers, funneling volunteers to agencies which needed them. It also served as one "comfortable place" for ex-convicts to relax as they readjusted to society. St. Laurent was an ex-convict.

The fate of N.E.G.R.O. is unknown at this time as the probable successor to St. Laurent, Fred Rose, was critically wounded by the gunmen.



GUIDE DOG belonging to Roxbury shooting victim Guido St. Laurent is handed over to his son by Animal Rescue League agent. The Belgian shepherd was found by his blind master's body in New England Grass Roots Organization office, background. (AP)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE
 Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD
 TRAVELER
 Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
 Boston, Mass.

3 BOSTON SUNDAY
 ADVERTISER
 Boston, Mass.

Date: 12/8/68

Edition: Sunday

Author:

Editor: Samuel Bernstein

Title: N.E.G.R.O.

Character:

or

Classification: 157-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

FBI, Labor Dept. Probe St. Laurent Case

Separate inquiries by the FBI and Dept. of Labor are underway here involving murder, money, job training and conspiracy.

One of the pivotal points of investigation is the triple murder Nov. 13 of Guido St. Laurent, Carnell S. Eaton and Coleus Park at the Blue Hill ave., Roxbury office of the New England Grass Roots Organization (N.E.G.R.O.).

Probers are looking into the Roxbury - Dorchester - South End-Greater Boston Consortium along with member and sub-contractor, Woolman Systems, Inc.

Less than six months ago the consortium signed a \$1,969,425 contract with the government.

The contract called for the consortium to train in two years 500 unemployed as auto mechanics. Reportedly, only a

dozen trainees entered the program and no Labor Dept. funds have thus far been spent. The FBI, according to information, is checking the possibility of conspiracy to defraud Uncle Sam.

Scheduled to meet tomorrow are Suffolk County Dist. Atty. Garrett H. Byrne and Asst. Dist. Atty. Lawrence Cameron who will confer with homicide officials in an effort to correlate all information.

157-10902-A
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56 JAN 2 1969

F171

157-10902-

3 KILLED IN RAID ON RIGHTS OFFICE

2 Others Hurt by 5 Negro
Assailants in Boston

By JOHN H. FENTON
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Nov. 13—Three Negroes were shot to death and two others were wounded today by five other Negroes who burst into a community civil rights headquarters in the Roxbury District.

Shouting "Where's the money, where's the money?" the five men opened fire as soon as they were admitted to the offices of the New England Grass Roots Organization at about 4 A.M., according to one of the victims who was wounded.

Lieut. Edward Sherry of the Boston Homicide Division said that the victims had been shot at close range. No weapons were found, but it appeared that .22-caliber revolvers had been used.

Lieutenant Sherry said that robbery appeared to be the principal motive.

However, there was no money on the premises. Persons familiar with the area said it was not unusual for the headquarters to be open all night, especially during conferences on various programs.

Blind Man Killed

One of those killed was Guido St. Laurent 38 years old, a blind man who founded the organization, known by its initials NEGRO, in 1966. Mr. St. Laurent lost his sight in 1956 in a prison accident while he was serving concurrent terms for two armed robberies. His sentences were commuted in 1962.

The other fatalities were identified as Carnell Eaton, 41, who had pleaded guilty to one of the robberies for which St. Laurent was convicted, and Harold King of Cleveland.

Ronald Hicks, 31, and Frederick B. Rose, 41, both of Boston were wounded and taken to Boston City Hospital, where they were reported in poor condition.

Mr. Rose, who said he was public relations officer of NEGRO, described the holdup to the police. He said he had dived under a desk when the shooting started but that one of the men had come after him and shot him in the head.

He said that the headquarters was protected by an electric eye, but that he had opened the door when a buzzer was sounded. The five men burst into the room and began firing, he said.

The store-front headquarters is in a three-story brick building on Blue Hill Avenue in a section known as "Agency Row" because of the numerous community organizations in the neighborhood.

'Hidden' Leadership

The organization began as a public relations agency for community civil rights groups. Mr. St. Laurent said at the time, "We are trying to provide a voice for the 'hidden leadership' to be found at the grass-roots level in the Negro community."

Later, Better Leadership—A Community Key, known by its initials BLACK, was made an adjunct to NEGRO to carry out leadership programs. One of BLACK's first projects was the formation of Black Beret, an organization to provide legal aid for Negroes seeking to avoid fighting in Vietnam.

In Boston's only major racial disturbance so far, in early June of 1967, a group of young Negroes was furnished with helmets and arm bands by city officials as a volunteer patrol to plead with activists in the slums to "cool it." The young men were complimented for helping

to quiet the three-night disturbances.

The group has continued as an informal "security patrol," with four cars equipped with two-way radios. The state motor vehicle agency banned the use of sirens on the cars.

Whenever a confrontation has developed, such as at a Negro student sit-in last spring at Boston University, the security

patrol has been on hand, with its members roaming through crowds with walkie-talkies.

Most of the volunteer patrolmen wear scarfs up to their eyes. Mr. St. Laurent had customarily been on hand, sitting nearby in a station wagon that apparently serves as a field headquarters.



Associated Press
Guido St. Laurent, group's head, was among the dead.

aka

Guido Rafael

© Saint Laurent

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten signatures and notes:
Fenton
Baker
Sherry
N. S. Grant

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 11/14/68

157-10902-A-

NOT RECORDED
128 DEC 6 1968

Handwritten: file 5. Pz

JAN 8 1969 *BAT*

Victim Is Removed From Scene of Shooting in Boston



Policemen carry Ronald Hicks, one of two men wounded by gunmen in apparent robbery attempt at offices of NEGRO, civil rights group in Boston. Five other were shot to death.

*Rec'd. Letter to Robt
Emond, Inspector, OEO
Wm*

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

December 3, 1968

TO: Bob Emond
FROM: Dick Fullmer
SUBJECT: Dr. Myron Woolman

REC-65

PP 1-2

A check with Contracts Division, OEO, indicated that Dr. Myron Woolman had no previous or existing contracts with OEO. Records of the Personnel Division indicated he was never on OEO's payroll. There is a possibility he may have been a Lear-Sigler consultant at one time, however, as of this date there is no evidence to indicate that he was.

Miss Joan Brown, an OEO employee in Research and Demonstrations Division, when interviewed said that she worked for Dr. Woolman for almost three years in the Institute for Educational Research. Miss Brown said Woolman has a Ph.D. in Learning Psychology, and he is recognized as one of the best Learning Psychologist in the country. According to Miss Brown, Woolman developed program reading and instructions for culturally disadvantaged children. A learning system he developed was used in the Washington, D.C. Model School System. His program training system is also being used at Lorton Prison. She said that he designed a missile system for the Air Force, which is still in use, and a training system in use by Bell Telephone Company. She feels that he is very bright and competent.

Rudy Frank, of OEO Research and Demonstrations Division, said that Dr. Woolman was scheduled to run the proposed CORE training grant under the sponsorship of James Farmer. This was blocked, however, by Congressman Powell so that the grant to CORE was never made.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2283 AM/PAB
ON 12/10/03 1613/94

Mass.

In 1966 Myron Woolman Associates had a contract with the Lincoln Job Corps Center. The following paragraphs are extracted from a summary report on the Lincoln Job Corps Center dated August 16, 1966, by the Chief Survey and Review Branch.

" . . . The Center has obtained the services, at a fee of \$250 per day (plus expenses and travel) of Dr. Myron Woolman as primary program consultant. Over a period of six weeks, Dr. Woolman has developed a potentially very significant systems approach model of 'status reward' motivation in the total Center program. Instructional content, procedures and methodology as well as dormitory living and Corpsman life will be affected. However, while the ultimate system may well prove most effective, its impact on the Center to date has been negative. It has not reached much beyond a theoretical implementation level, is not understood by the Corpsmen-contact staff (to the point of rejection and confusion), and there is some evidence that ordering educational materials has been held up unnecessarily. Other aspects, such as the four dormitory levels proposed by Dr. Woolman, do not reflect understanding of Corpsman characteristics, including broad heterogeneity of achievement levels, of the experience of other Centers in attempting to move Corpsmen from dormitory to dormitory . . .

" . . . Total training system development is directed by Myron Woolman Associates, an independent consultant group. Woolman is the author of the lattice concept as it applies to the Lincoln Job Corps Center. He and his associates have been on-board for approximately six weeks developing the overall training system and training supervisory and instructional personnel in its approach and implementation . . . "

As a result of an audit of the Lincoln Job Corps Center in 1967, a disagreement arose over allowability of costs incurred under the contracts with Myron Woolman Associates. The following paragraph is extracted from the Defense Contract Audit Report dated November 8, 1967.

"The amount suspended covers the total cost of Myron Woolman Associates, under three separate subcontracts with this consulting firm. The three subcontracts provide for preparation of courses of study and materials relating to regulations and policies governing staff and trainee relationship to be used in the Job Corps training program. These were dated June 21, 1966, September 1, 1966, and November 1, 1966. None of the subcontracts have a time or cost limitation. The subcontracts provide for payment of the following fees, per diem at a fixed rate, plus miscellaneous and related expenses at actual costs:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| "Dr. Myron Woolman | \$250 per day |
| G. Carey | 150 per day |
| G. Mills | 125 per day |
| G. Valentine | 125 per day |
| J. McCain | 100 per day |

"In view of the type of subcontracts involved, the total costs incurred, and the apparent excessive rates provided for some of the consultants, we have suspended the charges as we are of the opinion that the subcontracts would require approval by the Administrative Contracting Officer, under the provisions of Clause 15 of the general provisions of the prime contract. Also, our review indicated that the billings had not been audited by the prime contractor, in accordance with the terms of the subcontracts. . . "

The Management Systems Company felt that the disallowance of these fees was improper, because OEO forced them to utilize Myron Woolman Associates at the specified fees. This dispute was resolved in a compromise with OEO allowing 50 per cent of the cost and the contractor, Management Systems, picking up the other 50 per cent. We have been unable to find any OEO official who has any knowledge of the arrangement regarding the use of Myron Woolman Associates.

The correspondence involved, between Management Systems, Inc., and OEO, regarding this dispute indicate that Management Systems was dissatisfied with the services preformed by Myron Woolman Associates.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 27 1968

TELETYPE

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| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
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| Mr. Gale | _____ |
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| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI BOSTON

250 URGENT 11/27/68 DG

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BOSTON 157-525

GUIDO RAFAEL SAINT LAURENT, RACIAL MATTERS.

RE BOSTON TEL NOV. THIRTEEN LAST.

LT. EDWARD SHERRY, HOMICIDE, BOSTON PD, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT FRED ROSE AND RONALD HICKS, TWO SURVIVORS OF SHOOT-OUT IN OFFICE OF NEW ENGLAND GRASS ROOTS ORGANIZATION, ROXBURY, MASS., NOV. THIRTEEN LAST, HAD GIVEN HIM STATEMENTS, THIS MORNING IDENTIFYING ALVIN CAMPBELL, HIS BROTHER, ARNOLD, AND DANA CHANDLER AS KILLERS OF ST. LAURENT, CARNELL EATON AND HAROLD KING.

SHERRY STATED BOTH HICKS AND ROSE FURNISHED INFO THAT A MEETING HAD BEEN SET UP AT ST. LAURENT'S OFFICE AT FOUR AM, NOV. THIRTEEN LAST, FOR PURPOSE OF DECIDING WHO WOULD CONTROL APPROXIMATELY ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS TO BE DISPENSED FOR TRAINING OF HARD CORE UNEMPLOYABLES IN ROXBURY GHETTO AREA.

END PAGE ONE

REC 87

25 DEC 4 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

PAGE TWO

VIOLENT ARGUMENT ENSUED DURING WHICH EATON ALLEGEDLY DREW HAND GUN, WHEREUPON CAMPBELL BROTHERS AND CHANDLER COMMENCED FIRING, KILLING ST. LAURENT, EATON AND KING AND WOUNDING HICKS AND ROSE.

SHERRY STATED ONE OF KILLERS INQUIRED AFTER INITIAL SHOTS FIRED AS TO WHETHER PEOPLE LIVING IN UPPER FLOORS OF BUILDING. WHEN HE LEARNED THIS WAS SO, ALL THREE KILLERS FIRED SHOTS INTO HEADS OF VICTIMS.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY THIS DATE.

BOSTON PD ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE AND APPREHEND CHANDLER.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

CKG

FBI WASH DC

AND TU

MR. TRAINOR

ROOM 836 9&D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (157-10902) DATE: 9/12/68

FROM : SAC, Boston (157-525)

SUBJECT: GUIDO ST. LAURENT
RMSOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)☒ Post and destroy
☐ File

157-10902

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 9/12/68

Reason for the delinquency: Pressure of other deadline matters - including 176 cases arising out of Chicago Democratic Convention

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 9/12/68

AEC zone designation; e. g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)☒ No administrative action necessary.

206

RACIAL INT. SECT.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 28 1968

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Bishop | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
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| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. Felt | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI BOSTON

1:39 PM URGENT 11-28-68 COD

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BOSTON 157-525

GUIDO RAFAEL SAINT LAURENT, RACIAL MATTER

RE BOSTON TELETYPES DATED NOVEMBER 27 LAST.

DENNIS CHANDLER, THIRD SUSPECT IN SLAYING OF SUBJECT,
SURRENDERED IN COMPANY OF ATTORNEY THIS MORNING TO PD,
STONEHAM, MASS.. CHANDLER CURRENTLY IN CUSTODY OF BOSTON PD.
END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

EX-115

REC 49

157-10902-57N urgent

54 DEC 11 1968

MR. TRAINOR

ROOM 836 9&D

1 DEC 3 1968

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/27/68

Attached pertains to the killing of three Negroes and the wounding of two others in the office of a militant civil rights group in Roxbury section of Boston, Massachusetts, on 11/13/68. Investigation by the Boston police has identified three Negroes as the killers involved. Statements furnished by two surviving victims indicated the shootings were apparently the result of belief of the killers that the victims were attempting to deprive them of well-paying positions in a Government funded training program for hard-core unemployables. Copies of the attached furnished to Inter-Division Information Unit of the Department and the Attorney General. Dissemination will also be made to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

gen

PEN:lst/ekw

WCS/m

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

NOV 27 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI BOSTON

412PM URGENT 11/27/68 DMG

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BOSTON 157-525 2 P

GUIDO RAFAEL SAINT LAURENT, RACIAL MATTERS.

RE BOSTON TELETYPE NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN LAST.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM LT. EDWARD SHERRY REFLECTS THAT BACKGROUND MATERIAL FURNISHED IN RE TEL PARTIALLY INCORRECT. LT. SHERRY ADVISED UPON RETURN FROM ARRAIGNMENT OF ALVIN AND ARNOLD CAMPBELL FOR MURDER OF ST. LAURENT, CARNELL EATON, AND HAROLD KING, THAT STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS HICKS AND ROSE INDICATED THAT MEETING HAD NOT BEEN FOR PURPOSE OF DECIDING WHO WOULD CONTROL FEDERAL FUNDS TO BE DISPENSED FOR TRAINING IN ROXBURY GHETTO AREA. ACTUALLY, HICKS AND ROSE, WHOSE STATEMENTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN TRANSCRIBED, TOLD SHERRY THAT THE MEETING WHICH TOOK PLACE AT ST. LAURENT'S OFFICE WAS TO ACQUAINT HAROLD KING, FROM CLEVELAND, OHIO, WITH THE BOSTON OPERATIONS CONCERNING THE TRAINING PROGRAM.

END PAGE ONE

54 DEC 1 21968

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Bishop | ✓ |
| Mr. Casper | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | ✓ |
| Mr. Conrad | ✓ |
| Mr. Felt | ✓ |
| Mr. Gale | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Mr. Tavel | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Miss Holmes | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

REC 49

157-10902-6

DEC 3 1968

BS 157-525

PAGE TWO

THE CAMPBELL BROTHERS, WHO BOTH HAD SERVED TIME IN FEDERAL PRISON FOR BANK ROBBERY, APPARENTLY BELIEVED THAT ST. LAURENT AND EATON AND THE OTHERS WERE CONSPIRING AGAINST THEM INASMUCH AS THE CAMPBELL BROTHERS HAD WELL PAYING POSITIONS WITH THE TRAINING PROGRAM. NO INFORMATION EXISTS, ACCORDING TO SHERRY, THAT ST. LAURENT, EATON, OR THE CAMPBELLS COULD CONTROL THE FUNDS TO BE DISPENSED, THOUGH THEY MAY HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN WELL PAYING POSITIONS UNDER THE PROGRAM. EATON HAD BROUGHT THE CAMPBELL BROTHERS INTO THE PROGRAM, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED BY SHERRY, AND THE CAMPBELLS APPARENTLY FELT THAT HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO DISPLACE THEM.

SHERRY ALSO ADVISED THAT THE KILLERS HAD NOT FIRED SHOTS INTO THE HEADS OF ALL THE VICTIMS, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD APPARENTLY ATTEMPTED TO INSURE THAT ALL THE VICTIMS WERE DEAD PRIOR TO DEPARTING.

END

CKG

FBI WASH DC

Ce-MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

COPY SENT AG AND IDIU

Kerov-Rosen

FBI

Date: 11/27/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Bishop | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
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| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-10902)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (157-525)

SUBJECT: GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Boston teletypes to Bureau dated 11/27/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of an LHM concerning captioned individual.

The LHM is classified CONFIDENTIAL as disclosure of information contained therein could lead to the identification of a source of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

The source utilized in the LHM is identified as

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

For the information of the Bureau, the arrest of the CAMPBELL brothers was the result of signed statements given to the Boston Police Homicide Unit by the survivors of the shooting, RONALD HICKS and FRED ROSE. HICKS and ROSE, according to information received from _____

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

_____ of the Boston Office, on 11/26/68 were convinced to furnish the true story of the shootings to the Boston Police by NBC Special Correspondent WALTER J. SHERIDAN. SHERIDAN, former Bureau Agent and former Administrative Assistant to Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, had been in the Boston area filming a Special for the Huntley-Brinkley Report prior to the killings of St. LAURENT and the others. He had enlisted the cooperation of St. LAURENT and

AGENCY: CRD, ISD, IIU, ~~RA~~
ACSI, OSI, SS

HOW FORW:

DATE FORW: DEC 4 1968

BY: *[Signature]*

EX-100

REC-28

157-10902-5

3 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)

2 - Boston

RWK/cam

(5)

cc of LHM to
DEO, Dept. of Justice
11/30/68

4 NOV 30 1968

Approved: _____

56 DEC 12 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

RACIAL MATTERS SECTION

EATON prior to the shootings and had filmed them for use as part of the NBC Special Report which is to be shown at some future date. SHERIDAN also talked to [FOIA(b)7 - (D)]

[FOIA(b)7 - (D)] and following the murders and after HICKS and ROSE were released from the hospital, [FOIA(b)7 - (D)] HICKS went to New York and was interviewed by SHERIDAN. HICKS apparently told SHERIDAN the true facts concerning the murders and agreed to return to Boston and tell the police. HICKS and ROSE then gave statements to Lieutenant SHERRY of the Homicide Squad of the Boston Police Department.

Lieutenant SHERRY has advised that no black militant activity was involved in these killings but that rather it was a personal dispute between the CAMPBELL brothers, ST. LAURENT and EATON, all of whom were hoping to have well paying jobs under the Department of Labor training contract. The CAMPBELL brothers, who were sentenced in 1958 to 25 years imprisonment for bank robbery, may have believed that ST. LAURENT and EATON were attempting to force them out of the Woolman Systems positions which they held. Actually, [FOIA(b)7 - (D)] it was CARNELL EATON who brought the CAMPBELL brothers to the attention of Woolman Systems and was instrumental in their obtaining the positions which they held. HICKS also has been imprisoned for armed robbery and is currently a parolee in Massachusetts.

Lieutenant SHERRY believes that these potentially vicious individuals probably had a "falling out" and the shootings resulted.

The statements of HICKS and ROSE to the police have not yet been transcribed and Lieutenant SHERRY will make them available to the Boston Office. Copies of these statements will be furnished to the Bureau.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

November 27, 1968

GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

Guido Rafael St. Laurent, born December 17, 1929 at Boston, Massachusetts, was the Director of the New England Grass Roots Organization (NEGRO), an organization which he had established in Boston approximately three years ago. St. Laurent described the aims of NEGRO as to improve communications within Boston's black community and to encourage pride in blackness.

St. Laurent was also active in the Youth Alliance, Inc. (YAI) and the Freedom Security Patrol (FSP), which organizations had been active during riot situations in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and which, on occasion, had worked to calm dangerous situations.

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

The records of the Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all traffic and criminal conviction records in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, reflect an extensive criminal record for St. Laurent, including an armed robbery sentence on December 3, 1956, for which he received a sentence of eighteen to twenty years imprisonment. St. Laurent was paroled in March, 1963 when he was blinded during an accident in prison.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 32133 AHC/PLB
ON 12/12/03 V43/76

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

157-10902-5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

On November 13, 1968, St. Laurent, Carnell Eaton, Boston, Massachusetts, and Harold King of Cleveland, Ohio, were shot to death at the NEGRO office in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Two other individuals in the office, Ronald Hicks and Fred Rose, were seriously injured during the shooting. All of the above five were Negroes.

Hicks and Rose initially advised police that the shootings were the result of a robbery attempt by a group of Negro gunmen who forced their way into St. Laurent's office.

On November 27, 1968 Boston Police arrested Alvin Campbell and Arnold Campbell for the murders of St. Laurent, Eaton and King. The Boston Police also obtained a warrant for Dennis W. Chandler of Roxbury, Massachusetts, for the above-described murders. Alvin and Arnold Campbell and Chandler are Negroes. Alvin and Arnold Campbell, St. Laurent, Eaton and King were all associated with a Roxbury consortium and the New York firm of Woolman Systems, Inc., in a proposal to train hard-core, unemployed Negroes of Roxbury as automobile mechanics. The Campbell brothers and Eaton were employees of Woolman Systems, Inc. and St. Laurent, as the Director of NEGRO, was the head of one of the organizations which formed the consortium. The consortium and Woolman Systems, Inc., had, in July, 1968, signed a contract with the United States Department of Labor for the sum of \$1,969,425. under which five hundred young men from the Roxbury ghetto area were to be trained in facilities jointly sponsored by the Woolman firm and the consortium.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/13/68

The New England Grass Roots Organization mentioned in attached is a militant civil rights group in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Pertinent information in the attached, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOIA(b)7 - (D)

[REDACTED] is being furnished to the Inter-Division Information Unit of the Department and the Attorney General. Pertinent portions were also included in our teletype summary to the White House and other interested agencies today.

We are following this matter closely to determine whether a motive other than robbery may have been the reason for the shooting incident.

CAP:bjr

[Handwritten signatures and initials: CAP, hcn, JF, k, P, wca/sf]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

NOV 13 1968

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Bishop | ✓ |
| Mr. Casper | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | ✓ |
| Mr. Conrad | ✓ |
| Mr. Felt | ✓ |
| Mr. Gale | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Mr. Tavel | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Miss Holmes | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI BOSTON

900AMURGENT 2P BCM 11 13 68

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BOSTON 157-525

GUIDO RAFAEL SAINT LAURENT, RACIAL MATTER

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, BOSTON PD ADVISED THIS DATE THAT

ACCORDING TO EYE WITNESS, FIVE OR SIX BLACK MEN GAINED ENTRANCE
TO OFFICE OF NEW ENGLAND GRASS ROOT ORGANIZATION NEGRO OFFICE AT
THREE SIX SIX BLUE HILL AVENUE, ROXBURY, MASS., SHORTLY AFTER
FOUR AM THIS DATE ON PRETEXT OF WANTING TO SPEAK TO GUIDO SAINT
LAURENT.

ON ENTERING INTRUDERS WHO WERE WEARING SUNGLASSES DREW HAND
GUNS AND DEMANDED MONEY. UPON BEING REFUSED THEY BEGAN
FIRING PISTOLS. SAINT LAURENT, BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH ONE ZERO
NINE ZERO TWO, DIRECTOR OF NEW ENGLAND GRASS ROOTS ORGANIZATION,
CARNELL SIDNEY EATON, BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH NINE ZERO NINE
SIX BOTH BLACK MILITANTS IN ROXBURY AND FNU KING OF CLEVELAND,
OHIO WERE KILLED.

REC 36

EX 110

FIRST NAME UNKNOWN

Included in summary to White House

and Attorney General.

Date

11-13-68

WLS: 177

PAGE TWO

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

~~FRED ROSE~~. ONE SURVIVOR *MASS.*

IS EXPECTED TO RECOVER STATES SHOOTING TOOK PLACE IN BACK
ROOM OF NEGRO OFFICE WHERE VAULT LOCATED. VAULT NOT OPENED.
BOSTON POLICE CONDUCTING HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE HOLDUP
MEN. NO RACIAL OVERTONES. ROXBURY COMMUNITY QUIET. BOSTON
FOLLOWING CLOSELY.

ENDG

L CC

FBI WASH DC

P

MR. TRAINOR

CC:ROOM 836 9&D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON | OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON | DATE 10/11/68 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1 - 10/4/68 |
| TITLE OF CASE CHANGED GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT, aka; Anthony Dash | | REPORT MADE BY SA RICHARD W. KRANT | TYPED BY mod |
| | | CHARACTER OF CASE RM | |

SAINT LAURENT, GUIDO RAFAEL

Title is marked CHANGED to reflect subject's full name as listed in the birth records at Boston, Massachusetts City Hall. The name ANTHONY DASH was used by the subject in New York during the period November, 1955, to May, 1966.

-P-

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will await Bureau decision concerning recommendations submitted herewith for inclusion in the Security Index and the Agitator Index.

-A-

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------|-------|---------|------------|---|--|
| ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED | | | | | | ACQUIT-TALS | CASE HAS BEEN: |
| CONVIC. | AUTO. | FUG. | FINES | SAVINGS | RECOVERIES | | PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO |
| APPROVED: | | | | | | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW | |
| COPIES MADE: | | | | | | 157-10902-3 15 OCT 16 1968 MCT-34 REC-33 | |
| 8 - Bureau (RM) 1 - U.S. Secret Service Boston, Mass. (RM) 3 - Boston (157-525) | | | | | | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE ENCLOSURE | |
| Dissemination Record of Attached Report | | | | | | Notations | |
| Agency | ISD, IDIU, ACS, FCC (BY LIAISON) | | | | | SS (FD376) (S) photo incl. | |
| Request Recd. | | | | | | | |
| Date Fwd. | 10/24/68 | | | | | | |
| How Fwd. | RIS | | | | | FD-376 (5c) | |
| 53 NOV 1 2 1968 | | | | | | RACIAL INT. SECT. | |

BS 157-525

LEADS (CONTINUED)

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will hold in abeyance dissemination of this report to Secret Service, Boston, Massachusetts, until Bureau decision is received with respect to the Security Index.

Will conduct investigation of the subject's activities.

INFORMANTS

LOCATION

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| ✓ BS T-1 is [redacted] FOIA(b)7 - (D) | 157-81 |
| ✓ BS T-2 is [redacted] FOIA(b)7 - (D) | 157-241 |
| ✓ BS T-3 is [redacted] FOIA(b)7 - (D) | FOIA(b)7 - (D) |
| ✓ BS T-4 is [redacted] FOIA(b)7 - (D) | FOIA(b)7 - (D) |
| ✓ BS T-5 is [redacted] FOIA(b)7 - (D) | FOIA(b)7 - (D) |
| ✓ BS T-6 is [redacted] FOIA(b)7 - (D) | FOIA(b)7 - (D) |
| ✓ BS T-7 is [redacted] FOIA(b)7 - (D) | 157-525-13 |
| ✓ BS T-8 is [redacted] FOIA(b)7 - (D) | FOIA(b)7 - (D) |

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A suitable photograph of the subject is available and has been submitted with FD-376.

This report has been classified CONFIDENTIAL because the unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by BS T-1, BS T-2, BS T-3, BS T-4, BS T-5, BS T-6, BS T-7 and BS T-8 could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and thereby compromise their future effectiveness.

-B*-
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

October 11, 1968

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☒ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

DECLASSIFIED BY 22133RUC/PLB
ON 12/10/03 VLB/9/02

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - US Secret Service, Boston, Massachusetts

Report of: SA RICHARD W. KRANT Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 10/11/68

Field Office File #: BS 157-525 Bureau File #:

Title: GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT, born 12/17/29, Boston, Mass., resides at 86 Elm Hill, Roxbury Mass. He is blind. Background information including lengthy arrest record set forth. St. LAURENT is the director of New England Grass Roots organization and is active in the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Patrol in militant civil rights matters in the Roxbury area. Subject has organized a communications network which allegedly can be used to disrupt Boston Police communications. The Freedom Security Corps which is controlled by St. LAURENT, has been active during riot situations in Roxbury, Mass. and on occasion has worked to calm dangerous situations. Subject described by one source as vicious and has talked in terms of mass destruction where white men are concerned. St. LAURENT on 9/24/68, led a group of young girl demonstrators in front of a Roxbury, Mass. High School trying to get students to leave classes and join the group. Description set forth.

DECLASSIFIED BY 32123 AUC/PLB
ON 12/10/03 1613/902

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| |
|-------------------------|
| GROUP 1 |
| Excluded from automatic |
| downgrading and |
| declassification |

DETAILS:

On April 3, 1968, BS T-1 advised that a communications network was being organized by a negro by the name of GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT which could be used both for communications by rioters during possible future riots and for the jamming of the Boston Police radio frequencies to disrupt police communications.

I. BACKGROUND

The following information was obtained from the records of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, and the Massachusetts Parole Board unless otherwise indicated.

A. Birth

On September 30, 1968, the birth records of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, maintained at Boston City Hall were reviewed by IC TIMOTHY J. CORCORAN. These records reflected in Volume 2, Register No. 17105, the birth of GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT on December 17, 1929, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father was listed as ANGELO F. ST. LAURENT, born Newport, Rhode Island, occupation electrical mechanic and his mother was listed as LILLA E. ST. LAURENT (nee DASHWOOD), born Newport, Rhode Island. The residence of the parents was listed as 153 Norwell Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

B. Current Residence

On September 25, 1968, BS T-2 advised that the subject currently resides at 86 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Former Residence

12 Howland Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

205 Walnut Avenue
Roxbury, Massachusetts

87 Georgia Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

42 Edgewood Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

180 Ruggles Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

265 Humboldt Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

727 Tremont Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

27 Willard Place
Roxbury, Massachusetts

2241 Hampden Place
Bronx, New York

C. Employment

On April 3, 1968, Sergeant JAMES LYNCH, Intelligence Division, Boston, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that the subject is currently Executive Director of the New England Grass Roots Organization (NEGRO), 366 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, an organization interested in negro civil rights activities.

Records of the Massachusetts Parole Board reflect that the subject has formerly worked as an attendant at the Boston State Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts (1945 to 1947) and has worked as a painter, shoe polisher, house cleaner, supply clerk, and operator of his own contracting business as ANTHONY DASH from November, 1955, to May, 1956, at 1142 East 156th Street, Bronx, New York. The Massachusetts Parole Board records also reflect that the subject and his wife each receive \$148.00 per month from the Commission for the Blind of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On October 4, 1968, Mr. ROBERT EARLE, Security Director, Avco Corporation, Economic Systems Division, 716 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, advised that the subject is a member of a group of Roxbury negroes who formed an organization known as "Circle Associates." This group has received a \$25,000.00 annual contract from the Avco Corporation to assist the firm in the handling of personnel and community relations in the Roxbury community. The chief contact with the Circle Associates firm to Avco is GUIDO St. LAURENT.

On October 4, 1968, ROBERT EARLE, General Manager, Economic Systems Division, Avco Corporation, 716 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, advised that the division he heads was created in order to assist in the training and employment of hard core, unemployables who reside in the negro ghetto sections of the Boston Metropolitan area. The firm has received a Federal grant from the Department of Labor under a 14-month contract. The U. S. Government pays 25 per cent of the costs of this program. The firm will do all the printing for the Avco Corporation and training will be provided in the printing skills. Approximately 235 people are being trained under this program, and everyone will become an employee of the Avco Corporation when his training is completed.

In addition to training in printing skills, these employees are taught such basic subjects as English, arithmetic, black history and other remedial subjects which assist in enabling them to function as employees in a technical trade and in a corporation which is highly diversified and highly sophisticated in its products and services.

Mr. EARLE advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT was one of a group of negro leaders from the negro community who approached the Avco Corporation in November of 1967. They offered to provide professional services in recruiting, personnel relations, community relations and so forth. Their proposal envisioned contracts of approximately \$100,000.00 per year.

Among the personnel in the Circle Associates Organization in addition to GUIDO ST. LAURENT, were MELVIN KING, THOMAS ATKINS, BRYANT ROLLINS and other leaders both conservative and militant of the Boston area civil rights programs.

After a careful evaluation of the proposals made by Circle Associates, Avco Corporation signed a contract for \$25,000.00 with the Circle Associates firm. The contract provided that GUIDO ST. LAURENT would assist the Avco firm as a community relations consultant and he would be involved in such problems as employee relations, recruiting and organizational problems. Mr. EARLE was aware that St. LAURENT had been concerned with community problems in the Roxbury hard core area.

St. LAURENT was to receive \$15,000.00 per year of the \$25,000.00 per year contract. The other \$10,000.00 was to be paid to the Circle Associates group for a series of position papers which were to concern themselves with such areas as Boston black history, the Black United Front, the chronology of events in Boston after the killing of MARTIN LUTHER KING and other such topics which related to the Boston ghetto areas. These papers purportedly would assist the Avco Corporation in their dealings with community relations in Roxbury. There were to be 12 of these position papers submitted during the year in which the contract was to run. Mr. EARLE stated that when the contract was signed, GUIDO ST. LAURENT was heavily involved with the Avco Company especially during the first four months of the contract. St. LAURENT's duties involved furnishing the Avco Corporation with advice concerning hiring of employees, employee - company relationships, community and company problems and employee difficulties with the Avco firm. St. LAURENT also assisted the company in the recruiting of black personnel for the printing skills program. This program is part of the manpower and public opportunities programs subsidized by the Federal government and employees being hired must be certified as eligible for employment under these programs.

Mr. EARLE stated that in a sense GUIDO ST. LAURENT acts as a sort of shop steward to the plant, that is, when he hears of employee - management difficulties, or company - community friction, he immediately goes to the Avco firm to attempt to mediate the dispute. Mr. EARLE stated that St. LAURENT quite obviously over-emphasizes many of these disputes and over-values his own role in the settling of these disputes, but he feels that the subject does that in order to justify payments being made to him.

Concerning the position papers, Mr. EARLE advised that he understands that these are now being written for Circle Associates by a professor from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He stated that five of these papers have been received so far and he does not know when, or if, others will be submitted.

D. Education

Subject attended the Lewis Intermediate School, Boston, Massachusetts, to the 9th grade and the Brandeis Vocational High School, Boston, Massachusetts, for three months. In October, 1967, subject indicated to his parole officer that he was starting school at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts Branch, and

desired to study Spanish, English and history.

E. Marital Status

B. APPROX 1948

~~ST LAURENT~~ ~~(NEE) ST LAURENT~~
 In June, 1965, subject married SANDRA GUSS, white, age 20, who is blind. St. LAURENT, who is also blind, met her while both were attending the Seeing Eye Institute in New Jersey. Subject was previously married to MARLENE (nee SMITH), who was born March 27, 1934, at Boston, Massachusetts. He divorced her in 1962. During the period he was married to her he begot two children by one, CONSTANCE FOSTER of Boston, Massachusetts.

F. Credit

On September 27, 1968, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, Inc., 6 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, were checked by IC TIMOTHY J. CORCORAN. These records reflected that there was no derogatory information except that in February, 1966, the Merchants National Bank declined to make an installment loan to the subject.

G. Arrest Records

On September 27, 1968, personnel of the Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all criminal conviction records within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, stated that their records contain the following information regarding GUIDO ST. LAURENT, 205 Walnut Avenue, date of birth December 17, 1929, Boston, Massachusetts:

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| 6/1/44 | Larceny | Roxbury | June 8, Probation 6/9/45 - Filed |
| 4/29/50 | Breaking and Entering | Roxbury | 5/9 - B.O. |
| 6/5/50 | Breaking & Entering | Suffolk Superior Court | Probation two yrs. 12/23/54 - Default remanded - Six months House of Correction |

BS 157-525

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 2/13/53 | Assault & Battery | Boston | 2/18 - three months sentence suspended, probation 8/26 |
| 2/13/53 | Neglect wife and children | Boston | 2/18 - three months House of Correction sentence suspended, probation 8/26 |
| 8/31/53 | Default removed assault & battery | Boston | Three months House of Correction sentence suspended September 30 - 11/18 |
| 8/31/53 | Default removed | Boston | Three months House of Correction - sentence suspended 9/30 - 11/18 |
| 2/20/56 | Begetting | Suffolk Superior | File til arr. |
| 5/28/56 | Accessory to the fact to rob | Roxbury | Bond default 6/6 |
| 5/28/56 | Armed Robbery | Roxbury | 6/6 - Bond Default |
| 5/28/56 | Weapon in Motor Vehicle | Roxbury | 6/6 - Bond default |
| 6/28/56 | Robbery armed and masked | Suffolk Superior | 12 - 15 years MCI, Walpole |
| 6/28/56 | Assault intent to robbery | Suffolk Superior | 12/-15 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 6/28/56 | Assault & Battery | Suffolk Superior | 3-5 years, MCI, West Concord |
| 7/19/56 | Default removed | Boston | Dismissed |
| 7/19/56 | Default removed | Boston | Dismissed |

BS 157-525

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 12/3/56 | (Hab) carrying of revolver and concealing in vehicle. | Suffolk Superior | 3-5 years MCI, West Concord |
| 12/3/56 | Armed Robbery | Suffolk Superior | 18-20 years MCI West Concord |
| 12/3/56 | Conspiracy to rob | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 12/3/56 | 2/20/56 tak. fr. files | Suffolk Superior | Adj. fath on file |
| 12/3/56 | June 5, 1950 Default removed | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Hab. conspiring to rob | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Accessory before fact | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Robbery armed | Suffolk Superior | 3-4 yrs. MCI, West Concord |
| 3/6/57 | Carrying revolver contained in vehicle | Suffolk Superior | 3-4 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 3/6/57 | Robbery armed | Suffolk Superior | 3/4 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 12/20/62 | By Governor and Council sentence of June 28, 1956 December 3, 1956, and June, 1957 - commuted from 18 - 20 years to 16 1/2 to 20 years, accordingly | | |
| 3/14/63 | Paroled | M.C.I.W - Walpole | |

H. Miscellaneous Background Information

The subject is blind. Records of the Massachusetts Parole Board reflect that in September, 1952, ST. LAURENT was treated at the Boston City Hospital for traumatic cataract left eye lycoma absolute, no vision left eye.

In July, 1960, while the subject was imprisoned in the Walpole Correctional Institute, Walpole, Massachusetts, he was working out with heavy weights. He was lifting them above his head from a prone position. Perspiration caused his right hand to slip allowing the weights to fall crushing the area of his right eye and above his right eye. As a result of this accident, he lost the sight of his right eye and is completely blind.

The subject has never been in the military service as he was classified 4-F because of the lack of sight in one eye at the time of his classification. The records of the Massachusetts Board of Parole contained the additional following background data concerning the subject.

~~ST. LAURENT~~ Subject's first wife, MARLENE NEE SMITH, born March 22, 1934, Brighton, Massachusetts, bore him four children, one of whom died in March of 1956. The surviving children are DAVID, FOIA(b) (6), DIANE, FOIA(b) (6) and GEORGE, FOIA(b) (6)

The records reflect that MARLENE SMITH, was 16 years of age and pregnant when she married the subject. The subject made numerous complaints to social workers concerning his wife's neglect of their children and the household and the subject was brought into court by his wife on numerous occasions for assault and battery on her and for non-support of her and the children.

~~ST. LAURENT~~ In 1950, the subject was committed to the Boston Psychiatric Hospital for observation after he had been arrested five times for breaking and entering in April of 1950. A medical report from the above hospital reflected that the subject was admitted on April 29, 1950. A report signed by Dr. ROBERT HYDE concluded as follows:

"There is no evidence of any psychosis and no indication for psychiatric treatment. He is neither insane nor committable."

Concerning the subject's commission of armed robbery on February 7, 1956, the Massachusetts Board of Parole records reflect that on the above date the subject armed with a .45 colt automatic and CARNELL EATON, who is also currently a negro militant leader in the Boston area, went to the office of a housing project in Boston. Both were wearing handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces and forced six employees to lie on the floor. ST. LAURENT viciously hit one of the employees over the head with his gun.

They forced the employees to fill a bag which they held with money and then placed the employees in the office vault. They escaped with \$1,085.00. The subject returned to New York City where he was living, after the robbery. He was arrested in New York and was returned to Boston for trial. He was found guilty of four counts of armed robbery, robbery armed and masked; five counts of armed assault to rob; two counts of unlawful carrying of a revolver in an automobile and one count of assault and battery with dangerous weapon. He received a sentence of 18 to 20 years imprisonment.

St. LAURENT had served six and one half years of his sentence when, following his accident in prison, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts commuted his term to 16 1/2 to 20 years making him eligible for parole. He was paroled on March 14, 1968, and his parole is to run until November 29, 1973.

II. ACTIVITIES

BS T-1, who advised on April 3, 1968, that a negro by the name of GUIDO ST. LAURENT, was organizing a network to be utilized both for communications by rioters during possible future riots and for the jamming of Boston Police radio frequencies to disrupt police communications. The source further stated that the information indicated that St. LAURENT was utilizing the call letters KQA-5995, assigned to a Roxbury group by the name of Youth Alliance, Inc. St. LAURENT was said to be the leader of this activity. BS T-1 further stated that the group planned to run an exercise in communications between all walkie-talkie units on the streets and mobile and fixed base units on April 7, and April 15, 1968. Radio monitoring of the radio facilities of KQA-5995 has determined that this group has, on occasion, worked without using their call letters and has in the past admonished one another when it appears that some pertinent information is transmitted over the air in plain language.

On April 3, 1968, BS T-2 advised that the Youth Alliance, Inc. is made up of a group of 50 to 60 negro youths ranging in age from 16 to 21. Members come from the poorer element of the Roxbury negro population and they have no affection for the white race. The Youth Alliance, Inc. itself was formed to police the negro community, aid negro youth, prevent school drop outs and assist police in curbing crime. It sought official recognition and assistance from the Boston Police Department. This source stated that while many members participated as individuals in the Roxbury

riot of June 2, 1967, The group was the major factor in "cooling" a riot by circulating among the negro youths and getting them to desist.

On April 3, 1968, Mr. NATHAN A. HALLENSTEIN, Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Boston, Massachusetts, advised that he is aware of the activities of KQA 5995. He stated these call letters are assigned to Youth Alliance, Inc., 382 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, for operation only on the Citizens Band which operates between 27.255 to 27.965 megacycles. There are twenty three channels on this band, and KQA 5995 has been assigned channels 5 (27.415 mc), 7 (27.035 mc), 12 (27.105 mc) and 23 (27.255 mc). The transmitters normally used on this band are crystal controlled and have a knob arrangement for operating on any of the twenty three channels. Turning the knob changes the coils governing the frequencies. The transmitters are limited to a 5 watt input and a 4 watt output. KQA 5995 may utilize ten units of transmitters or receivers which for all practical purposes because of their size have to be considered mobile.

Concerning disrupting police communications, Mr. Hallenstein stated this could very easily be done utilizing a mobile transmitter with a four watt output and the mobility of the unit would make it extremely difficult to locate. The current activities of KQA 5995 are in Mr. Hallenstein's opinion a very minor infraction of FCC regulations and a very common one; so much so that FCC has not the time or manpower to try to enforce such regulations.

On May 1, 1968, BS T-3 advised that he has had considerable contact with GUIDO ST. LAURENT of NEGRO and with his followers who are members of the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Patrol.

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

One member of the Youth Alliance indicated that St. LAURENT had recently purchased five thousand dollars worth of new radio equipment through [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The source stated that among the new equipment purchased by St. LAURENT were two "Golden Eagle" transceivers manufactured by Browning costing \$400.00 each, five or six "Eaglets" similar to those of the Golden Eagle which are used for cars and cost \$300.00 each and a new beam antenna for NEGRO which is now located at 370-A Blue Hill Avenue and which antenna costs \$150.00 for installation. The source noted that prior to the present purchase of the "new Golden Eagle," St. LAURENT had already acquired two of these units. The new beam antenna can pull in stations 200 miles away and is excessive for use on the Citizens Broadcast Band where anything over four watts output is illegal. St. LAURENT broadcasts mostly on Channel 9 on the Citizens Broadcast Band and monopolizes this channel. If someone else is using the channel, he just increases his power output and covers the other transmission. Many complaints about his operation have been made to Mr. NATHAN HALLENSTEIN, FCC, Boston, Massachusetts, according to this source.

The Freedom Security Patrol has been working all around Boston with their radio equipment moving up and down Route #128 and members of the patrol have hinted to BS-T3 that they have a practice firing range in the Rockport, Massachusetts area.

This source has also learned that when GUIDO ST LAURENT's car was left at a gasoline station in Roxbury, Massachusetts, to have the brakes adjusted, a bayonet was found under the seat. The driver of the car, DUANE BUCHANAN, was seen to take a pistol of some type out of the car and hide it in a tire wheel in the rear of the car. This car, according to BS T-3 is a 1966 royal blue Country Squire Ford station wagon bearing a registration plate NEGRO, and is owned by NEGRO.

On May 15, 1968, BS T-1 advised that at 4:00 a.m. on that date, he had monitored the Freedom Security Corps radio transmissions. Five units were working in the Route #128 area in Dedham, Waltham and Rockport, Massachusetts. They seemed to be concerned only with their signal strength and the transmissions indicated to the source that their mobile units had an output of about 12 watts rather than the four maximum allowed.

The source also stated that he understands that

On May 15, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT continues to operate on Channel 9 Citizens Broadcast Bank, as though he owns that channel. He comes on the air whenever he wishes whether someone else is transmitting or not. The informant also advised that he had heard that St. LAURENT was pressuring Suffolk County Sheriff SEARS to deputize five members of the Security Patrol as Deputy Sheriffs authorized to operate in Suffolk County.

On May 13, 1968, BS T-2 advised that during the last week in April, Sheriff SEARS had been invited to NEGRO headquarters for a meeting on his new programs for the Roxbury community. He was met by GUIDO ST. LAURENT, ROBERTA ELLISON, CHARLES FERGUSON and SAM BELL. FERGUSON and BELL represented the Youth Alliance. The group told the Sheriff they were the ones responsible for keeping the peace thus far in Roxbury, and they did not know how long they could hold the lid on. They wanted a lot of radio equipment plus a permit for a police light and signals on their cars. They also wanted the Security Patrol's present installation to remain as is and, if anyone was to be deputized within the community, they wanted these people to come within the present Security Patrol structure.

The Sheriff took their list of recommendations and arranged for a meeting on May 3, 1968, at the Northeastern University School of Criminal Justice. When this meeting took place, St. LAURENT had all of the people he wanted to be deputized there, but Sheriff SEARS said they would have to be checked out first. The members of the group asked questions of Sheriff SEARS and the source received the impression that they wanted to be deputies to challenge the police department rather than to help keep the peace. They indicated to Sheriff SEARS that they felt they could quit anytime and that they would never try to restrain a STOKELY CARMICHAEL or a RAP BROWN if they were trying to start trouble.

BS T-2 stated that he has heard from sources within the community that the Freedom Security Patrol, as it is sometimes called, have collected guns, hand-grenades, nitroglycerin and have had classes on how to make fire bombs.

BS 157-525

The Security Patrol claims to have 200 members but the source doubts that they actually number that many. BS T-2 noted that from his observations of the members of the Security Patrol, he evaluates them as individuals who need an emotional "crutch." He believes they feel important running up and down the street with radios in their cars and a green light, and a siren installed on the car bearing the license plate NEGRO.

On April 9, 1968, BS T-4 advised that on April 8, 1968, a meeting of the United Front was held at the Roxbury Multi-Purpose Center on Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Various representatives of some of the groups making up the United Front were present. Among these sources were KENNETH GUSCOTT of the National Association of Colored People, MEL KING of the Urban League, JOHN YOUNG of the Congress of Racial Equality, VIRGIL WOOD of the Blue Hill Christian Center, CARVER NEBLETT of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, DUKE NELSON of the United Citizens, CHARLES EVANS of the South End Manpower Commission and GUIDO ST. LAURENT representing NEGRO.

On May 1, 1968, BS T-5 advised that a young black male,

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

On June 5, 1968, BS T-1 advised that he had learned that three cars which are used by NEGRO have a charge account at the Dudley Amoco Station, Roxbury Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The charge account, according to this source, is with the owner of the station and not with Amoco. During the month of May, the bills for gas amounted to \$262.00 for these three cars.

The source also noted that to his knowledge, NEGRO has no actual membership and that GUIDO ST. LAURENT solely controls the organization.

On June 10, 1968, BS T-1 advised that he was monitoring the Civilian Band Channel 9 radio network in the Roxbury area on June 8, 1968. The Youth Alliance or Freedom Security Patrol, which the source considers to be synonymous, were active on the channel.

BS 157-525

Two mobile units were working in the Chestnut Hill area, Newton, Massachusetts, another unit using the call 1YA was apparently on its way back from Canton, Massachusetts and the control station at Youth Alliance was asking other units to keep the channel open as they were expecting to hear from 1YA mobile control. The source stated that one of the units came on the air and stated, "I am closing in on the suspect and I am going to fire a warning shot over his head." Control came on immediately and criticized this unit for such a statement over the air and ordered the unit to return to control immediately.

On June 10, 1968, BS T-3 furnished similar information concerning the above described radio transmission.

BS T-3 advised on June 10, 1968, that the Youth Alliance now has Unit 10 at Boston University and that a girl's voice is heard occasionally using this facility. Youth Alliance also has a relay station set up at 28-30 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to assist its communications from the downtown area of Boston.

This station goes by the name of Bosom 86. BS T-3 also advised that on Saturday, June 8, 1968, the Boston Police had stopped the station wagon bearing the vanity plate NEGRO. They found a .38 caliber revolver in the tire wheel, a bayonet under the dashboard and two machetes in the back seat. The police Sergeant, who stopped the car, got on the NEGRO radio apparently at the request of the driver and asked St. LAURENT if he had permission from the Mayor to carry weapons. St. LAURENT said he had written permission and the Sergeant let the occupant of the car go.

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

BS T-6 stated that upon entering the NEGRO office, one comes directly into a lounge. Beyond this several stairs lead to a second lounge off of which are three offices. St. LAURENT's office is directly ahead as one enters the second lounge.

His office is well-furnished and has several pieces of radio equipment on a desk at which GUIDO ST. LAURENT sits. Behind and above GUIDO are several loud speakers. A microphone is in the center of the desk. Although he is blind, the subject apparently has not difficulty in operating this equipment. The subject's right hand man according to BS T-6 appears to be DUANE BUCHANAN, who drives GUIDO ST. LAURENT's car with the vanity plate NEGRO. BUCHANAN apparently stands in awe of St. LAURENT, but orders everyone else around. St. LAURENT appears to be a disciplinarian and everyone jumps when he orders something. BUCHANAN claims he receives no pay for his services even though he is married and has several children.

On July 12, 1968, BS T-7 advised that he does not trust persons making up the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Corps. He does know that the Freedom Security Corps has done some good work in the past and has helped out in a number of instances at the Carter Street playground on July 8, 1968. On that occasion, the City of Boston was sponsoring "Summer Things", a program of entertainment for the citizens of the city and there was a likelihood of trouble developing. The source stated that he believes that GUIDO ST. LAURENT does not wield the power over the Youth Alliance and Freedom Security Corps which it has been assumed he does. The source stated that SAM BELL, President of the Youth Alliance, Inc. is a like ~~like~~ ~~like~~ young man, who the source does not think is vicious or violent.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On August 7, 1968, BS T-1 advised that St. LAURENT no longer appears to be operating the Youth Alliance radio network. The source added that St. LAURENT has been trying to get a license to operate on another frequency and has submitted an application to the FCC at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for a business license.

This type of license is issued to any citizen on application and the license is assigned to a particular frequency on which to operate.

BS T-1 further stated that he has not heard the Youth Alliance network operating on the Citizens Band for the past two weeks which was unusual in view of the manner in which they have monopolized Channel 9 and in view of the vast amount of money which they had spent for equipment. The source understands that CARNELL EATON had taken over control of the Youth Alliance network.

The source said that he believes that St. LAURENT is now living in the Columbia Point Housing Project, Dorchester, Massachusetts. At 1:30 a.m. on August 7, 1968, a mobile unit in a car called on the Youth Alliance network and St. LAURENT answered. The car said it was from Hartford, Connecticut, and had six boxes to deliver. He asked that an elevator be sent down as he would not carry six boxes up six floors. St. LAURENT told him to keep cool as the elevator was on the way down.

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

On July 19, 1968, BS T-1 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT had filed an application for a license to operate a radio station on a public frequency. The Massachusetts Bay State United Fund has given \$30,000.00 to NEGRO and St. LAURENT will use some of this money to finance his radio station on a public frequency if his application for a permit is granted. The source understands that ST. LAURENT is a member of Boston Congress of Racial Equality and associates with members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SNCC members are for the most part persons who have come to Boston from out of state in the past several years.

On August 15, 1968, BS T-1 advised that the Youth Alliance, Inc., the Freedom Security Corps and NEGRO are using a new set of call letters on their radio communications network. They still operate on the Citizens Band, but instead of KQA-5995, they now use KBR-0815. The source has heard GUIDO ST. LAURENT use these call letters. The source determined from the FCC that the call is assigned to ROBERT CAREY Enterprises, 30 Dartmouth Street, South End, Boston, Massachusetts. CAREY is the white man whose premises are referred to by the Freedom Security Corporation as "Bosom 86."

BS 157-525

A transmitter located at CAREY's residence is used by the Freedom Security Corporation.

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

The source noted that the radio network of the Freedom Security Patrol operates out of the NEGRO office and has some sort of relay station at 30 Dartmouth Street, South End, Boston, Massachusetts. They refer to the station as "Bosom 86." The source understands that this station is to be utilized in the event that the police or anyone else ever try to drown out the Freedom Security Corporation transmissions. In that event the antenna at 30 Dartmouth Street would be used for transmission.

On August 14, 1968, BS T-6 advised that a white man named CAREY had been into the NEGRO office on at least two occasions talking to St. LAURENT. CAREY is a resident of 30 Dartmouth Street and the auxiliary transmitter is located at that address. The source further noted that the office address of NEGRO is 370-A Blue Hill Avenue, and that the telephone number for the office is 427-2620.

On September 24, 1968, Officer PETER RYAN, Intelligence Division, Boston, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that during the day demonstrations and disorders had occurred in several Boston high schools. These disorders were connected with demands of black students to wear African dress to school and to form a black student union in schools throughout the ghetto area. Various incidents occurred during the day which were believed to be designed to disrupt school routine. At Girls High School, Greenville Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, a group of about 50 young girls lead by GUIDO ST. LAURENT and LOUISE McKEEVER demonstrated in front of the school trying to get students to leave classes and join them.

They were unsuccessful for the most part.

On September 25, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT had not been active on the Citizens Band frequency using Youth Alliance call letters in the past 5 or 6 weeks. Instead he is using the call letters of a white man, surname CAREY, who resides at 30 Dartmouth Street in the South End and who recently obtained a radio license to operate on the Citizens Band. The source advised that St. LAURENT cannot be licensed because of his criminal record.

On September 26, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT was contacting people on the Citizens Band to tell them that a young negro girl eight years of age who had been hit over the head by a policeman during the disturbance at Dudley and Warren Streets, Roxbury, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1968, had just died in the hospital. The source noted that this rumor was checked with the Boston Police Department and no evidence to substantiate it was found after the police department checked with all of the Boston hospitals. The source stated that the police believe that the rumor may have been broadcast deliberately by St. LAURENT to keep tension high in Roxbury.

On September 26, 1968, BS T-3 advised that ROBERT CAREY had purchased \$400.00 worth of radio equipment at Lafayette Radio Company, Boston, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1968. Of the merchandise purchased, six items of equipment were walkie-talkies to be used by the Youth Alliance, Inc.

III. DESCRIPTION

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Name: | GUIDO ST. LAURENT, aka; Anthony Dash |
| Residence: | 86 Elm Hill Avenue Roxbury, Massachusetts |
| Date of Birth: | December 17, 1929 |
| Place of Birth: | Boston, Massachusetts |
| Race: | Negro |
| Height: | 6' |
| Weight: | 170 lbs. |

BS 157-252

Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown (subject is blind)
Marital Status: Married
Father: ANGELO ST. LAURENT
Mother: LILLA E. ST. LAURENT
NEE DASHWOOD

Characterization of the organization SNCC appears
in the Appendix section of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 11, 1968

Title GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Report of SA RICHARD W. KRANT
dated 10/11/68, at Boston,
Massachusetts.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON | OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON | DATE 10/11/68 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1 - 10/11/68 |
| TITLE OF CASE CHANGED GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT, aka; Anthony Dash | | REPORT MADE BY SA RICHARD W. KRANT | TYPED BY mod |
| | | CHARACTER OF CASE RM | |

Title is marked CHANGED to reflect subject's full name as listed in the birth records at Boston, Massachusetts City Hall. The name ANTHONY DASH was used by the subject in New York during the period November, 1955, to May, 1966.

-P-

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will await Bureau decision concerning recommendations submitted herewith for inclusion in the Security Index and the Agitator Index.

-A-

| ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED | | | | | | ACQUIT- TALS | CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO |
|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|---------|------------|-----------------|---|
| CONVIC. | AUTO. | FUG. | FINES | SAVINGS | RECOVERIES | | |
| | | | | | | | |

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|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW | |
| COPIES MADE: | | | |
| 8 - Bureau (RM) | | | |
| 1 - U.S. Secret Service Boston, Mass. (RM) | | | |
| 3 - Boston (157-525) | | | |

| Dissemination Record of Attached Report | | | | | Notations |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|
| Agency | | | | | |
| Request Recd. | | | | | |
| Date Fwd. | | | | | |
| How Fwd. | | | | | |
| By | | | | | |

BS 157-525

LEADS (CONTINUED)

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will hold in abeyance dissemination of this report to Secret Service, Boston, Massachusetts, until Bureau decision is received with respect to the Security Index.

Will conduct investigation of the subject's activities.

INFORMANTS

LOCATION

| | |
|---|------------|
| BS T-1 is WILLIAM FAITH, Racial Informant (Probationary Ghetto) | 157-81 |
| BS T-2 is BS 931-R | 157-241 |
| BS T-3 is RAYMOND McHOUL, Racial Informant (Probationary Ghetto) | 170-77 |
| BS T-4 is BS 848-R | 170-41A |
| BS T-5 is G.L. BUSBY, Racial Informant (Probationary) | 170-50 |
| BS T-6 is RICHARD FRANCIS, Racial Informant (Probationary) | 170-78 |
| BS T-7 is CHARLES WILEY, Racial Informant (Probationary) | 157-525-13 |
| BS T-8 is BS 1071-R | 170-47-A |

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A suitable photograph of the subject is available and has been submitted with FD-376.

This report has been classified CONFIDENTIAL because the unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by BS T-1, BS T-2, BS T-3, BS T-4, BS T-5, BS T-6, BS T-7 and BS T-8 could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and thereby compromise their future effectiveness.

-B*-

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - US Secret Service, Boston, Massachusetts

Report of: SA RICHARD W. KRANT Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 10/11/68

Field Office File #: BS 157-525 Bureau File #:

Title: GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT, born 12/17/29, Boston, Mass., resides at 86 Elm Hill, Roxbury Mass. He is blind. Background information including lengthy arrest record set forth. St. LAURENT is the director of New England Grass Roots organization and is active in the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Patrol in militant civil rights matters in the Roxbury area. Subject has organized a communications network which allegedly can be used to disrupt Boston Police communications. The Freedom Security Corps which is controlled by St. LAURENT, has been active during riot situations in Roxbury, Mass. and on occasion has worked to calm dangerous situations. Subject described by one source as vicious and has talked in terms of mass destruction where white men are concerned. St. LAURENT on 9/24/68, led a group of young girl demonstrators in front of a Roxbury, Mass. High School trying to get students to leave classes and join the group. Description set forth.

-1-
-P-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 22123 RNC/PB
ON 12/10/03 VLB/90

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DETAILS:

On April 3, 1968, BS T-1 advised that a communications network was being organized by a negro by the name of GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT which could be used both for communications by rioters during possible future riots and for the jamming of the Boston Police radio frequencies to disrupt police communications.

I. BACKGROUND

The following information was obtained from the records of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, and the Massachusetts Parole Board unless otherwise indicated.

A. Birth

On September 30, 1968, the birth records of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, maintained at Boston City Hall were reviewed by IC TIMOTHY J. CORCORAN. These records reflected in Volume 2, Register No. 17105, the birth of GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT on December 17, 1929, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father was listed as ANGELO F. ST. LAURENT, born Newport, Rhode Island, occupation electrical mechanic and his mother was listed as LILLA E. ST. LAURENT (nee DASHWOOD), born Newport, Rhode Island. The residence of the parents was listed as 153 Norwell Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

B. Current Residence

On September 25, 1968, BS T-2 advised that the subject currently resides at 86 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Former Residence

12 Howland Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

205 Walnut Avenue
Roxbury, Massachusetts

87 Georgia Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

42 Edgewood Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

180 Ruggles Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

265 Humboldt Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

727 Tremont Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

27 Willard Place
Roxbury, Massachusetts

2241 Hampden Place
Bronx, New York

C. Employment

On April 3, 1968, Sergeant JAMES LYNCH, Intelligence Division, Boston, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that the subject is currently Executive Director of the New England Grass Roots Organization (NEGRO), 366 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, an organization interested in negro civil rights activities.

Records of the Massachusetts Parole Board reflect that the subject has formerly worked as an attendant at the Boston State Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts (1945 to 1947) and has worked as a painter, shoe polisher, house cleaner, supply clerk, and operator of his own contracting business as ANTHONY DASH from November, 1955, to May, 1956, at 1142 East 156th Street, Bronx, New York. The Massachusetts Parole Board records also reflect that the subject and his wife each receive \$148.00 per month from the Commission for the Blind of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On October 4, 1968, Mr. ROBERT EARLE, Security Director, Avco Corporation, Economic Systems Division, 716 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, advised that the subject is a member of a group of Roxbury negroes who formed an organization known as "Circle Associates." This group has received a \$25,000.00 annual contract from the Avco Corporation to assist the firm in the handling of personnel and community relations in the Roxbury community. The chief contact with the Circle Associates firm to Avco is GUIDO St. LAURENT.

On October 4, 1968, ROBERT EARLE, General Manager, Economic Systems Division, Avco Corporation, 716 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, advised that the division he heads was created in order to assist in the training and employment of hard core, unemployables who reside in the negro ghetto sections of the Boston Metropolitan area. The firm has received a Federal grant from the Department of Labor under a 14-month contract. The U. S. Government pays 25 per cent of the costs of this program. The firm will do all the printing for the Avco Corporation and training will be provided in the printing skills. Approximately 235 people are being trained under this program, and everyone will become an employee of the Avco Corporation when his training is completed.

In addition to training in printing skills, these employees are taught such basic subjects as English, arithmetic, black history and other remedial subjects which assist in enabling them to function as employees in a technical trade and in a corporation which is highly diversified and highly sophisticated in its products and services.

Mr. EARLE advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT was one of a group of negro leaders from the negro community who approached the Avco Corporation in November of 1967. They offered to provide professional services in recruiting, personnel relations, community relations and so forth. Their proposal envisioned contracts of approximately \$100,000.00 per year.

Among the personnel in the Circle Associates Organization in addition to GUIDO ST. LAURENT, were MELVIN KING, THOMAS ATKINS, BRYANT ROLLINS and other leaders both conservative and militant of the Boston area civil rights programs.

After a careful evaluation of the proposals made by Circle Associates, Avco Corporation signed a contract for \$25,000.00 with the Circle Associates firm. The contract provided that GUIDO ST. LAURENT would assist the Avco firm as a community relations consultant and he would be involved in such problems as employee relations, recruiting and organizational problems. Mr. EARLE was aware that St. LAURENT had been concerned with community problems in the Roxbury hard core area.

St. LAURENT was to receive \$15,000.00 per year of the \$25,000.00 per year contract. The other \$10,000.00 was to be paid to the Circle Associates group for a series of position papers which were to concern themselves with such areas as Boston black history, the Black United Front, the chronology of events in Boston after the killing of MARTIN LUTHER KING and other such topics which related to the Boston ghetto areas. These papers purportedly would assist the Avco Corporation in their dealings with community relations in Roxbury. There were to be 12 of these position papers submitted during the year in which the contract was to run. Mr. EARLE stated that when the contract was signed, GUIDO ST. LAURENT was heavily involved with the Avco Company especially during the first four months of the contract. St. LAURENT's duties involved furnishing the Avco Corporation with advice concerning hiring of employees, employee - company relationships, community and company problems and employee difficulties with the Avco firm. St. LAURENT also assisted the company in the recruiting of black personnel for the printing skills program. This program is part of the manpower and public opportunities programs subsidized by the Federal government and employees being hired must be certified as eligible for employment under these programs.

Mr. EARLE stated that in a sense GUIDO ST. LAURENT acts as a sort of shop steward to the plant, that is, when he hears of employee - management difficulties, or company - community friction, he immediately goes to the Avco firm to attempt to mediate the dispute. Mr. EARLE stated that St. LAURENT quite obviously over-emphasizes many of these disputes and over-values his own role in the settling of these disputes, but he feels that the subject does that in order to justify payments being made to him.

Concerning the position papers, Mr. EARLE advised that he understands that these are now being written for Circle Associates by a professor from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He stated that five of these papers have been received so far and he does not know when, or if, others will be submitted.

D. Education

Subject attended the Lewis Intermediate School, Boston, Massachusetts, to the 9th grade and the Brandeis Vocational High School, Boston, Massachusetts, for three months. In October, 1967, subject indicated to his parole officer that he was starting school at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts Branch, and

desired to study Spanish, English and history.

E. Marital Status

In June, 1965, subject married SANDRA GUSS, white, age 20, who is blind. St. LAURENT, who is also blind, met her while both were attending the Seeing Eye Institute in New Jersey. Subject was previously married to MARLENE (nee SMITH), who was born March 27, 1934, at Boston, Massachusetts. He divorced her in 1962. During the period he was married to her he begot two children by one CONSTANCE FOSTER of Boston, Massachusetts.

F. Credit

On September 27, 1968, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, Inc., 6 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, were checked by IC TIMOTHY J. CORCORAN. These records reflected that there was no derogatory information except that in February, 1966, the Merchants National Bank declined to make an installment loan to the subject.

G. Arrest Records

On September 27, 1968, personnel of the Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all criminal conviction records within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, stated that their records contain the following information regarding GUIDO ST. LAURENT, 205 Walnut Avenue, date of birth December 17, 1929, Boston, Massachusetts:

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 6/1/44 | Larceny | Roxbury | June 8, Probation 6/9/45 - Filed |
| 4/29/50 | Breaking and Entering | Roxbury | 5/9 - B.O. |
| 6/5/50 | Breaking & Entering | Suffolk Superior Court | Probation two yrs. 12/23/54 - Default remanded - Six months House of Correction |

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| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 2/13/53 | Assault & Battery | Boston | 2/18 - three months sentence suspended probation 8/26 |
| 2/13/53 | Neglect wife and children | Boston | 2/18 - three months House of Correction sentence suspended probation 8/26 |
| 8/31/53 | Default removed assault & battery | Boston | Three months House of Correction sentence suspended September 30 - 11/18 |
| 8/31/53 | Default removed | Boston | Three months House of Correction - sentence suspended 9/30 - 11/18 |
| 2/20/56 | Begetting | Suffolk Superior | File til arr. |
| 5/28/56 | Accessory to the fact to rob | Roxbury | Bond default 6/6 |
| 5/28/56 | Armed Robbery | Roxbury | 6/6 - Bond Default |
| 5/28/56 | Weapon in Motor Vehicle | Roxbury | 6/6 - Bond default |
| 6/28/56 | Robbery armed and masked | Suffolk Superior | 12 - 15 years MCI, Walpole |
| 6/28/56 | Assault intent to robbery | Suffolk Superior | 12/-15 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 6/28/56 | Assault & Battery | Suffolk Superior | 3-5 years, MCI, West Concord |
| 7/19/56 | Default removed | Boston | Dismissed |
| 7/19/56 | Default removed | Boston | Dismissed |

BS 157-525

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 12/3/56 | (Hab) carrying of revolver and concealing in vehicle. | Suffolk Superior | 3-5 years MCI, West Concord |
| 12/3/56 | Armed Robbery | Suffolk Superior | 18-20 years MCI West Concord |
| 12/3/56 | Conspiracy to rob | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 12/3/56 | 2/20/56 tak. fr. files | Suffolk Superior | Adj. fath on file |
| 12/3/56 | June 5, 1950 Default removed | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Hab. conspiring to rob | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Accessory before fact | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Robbery armed | Suffolk Superior | 3-4 yrs. MCI, West Concord |
| 3/6/57 | Carrying revolver contained in vehicle | Suffolk Superior | 3-4 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 3/6/57 | Robbery armed | Suffolk Superior | 3/4 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 12/20/62 | By Governor and Council sentence of June 28, 1956 December 3, 1956, and June, 1957 - commuted from 18 - 20 years to 16 1/2 to 20 years, accordingly | | |
| 3/14/63 | Paroled | M.C.I.W - Walpole | |

H. Miscellaneous Background Information

The subject is blind. Records of the Massachusetts Parole Board reflect that in September, 1952, ST. LAURENT was treated at the Boston City Hospital for traumatic cataract left eye lycoma absolute, no vision left eye.

In July, 1960, while the subject was imprisoned in the Walpole Correctional Institute, Walpole, Massachusetts, he was working out with heavy weights. He was lifting them above his head from a prone position. Perspiration caused his right hand to slip allowing the weights to fall crushing the area of his right eye and above his right eye. As a result of this accident, he lost the sight of his right eye and is completely blind.

The subject has never been in the military service as he was classified 4-F because of the lack of sight in one eye at the time of his classification. The records of the Massachusetts Board of Parole contained the additional following background data concerning the subject.

Subject's first wife, MARLENE NEE SMITH, born March 22, 1934, Brighton, Massachusetts, bore him four children, one of whom died in March of 1956. The surviving children are DAVID, born May 2, 1951, DIANE, born April 2, 1956 and GEORGE, born June 3, 1955. The records reflect that MARLENE SMITH, was 16 years of age and pregnant when she married the subject. The subject made numerous complaints to social workers concerning his wife's neglect of their children and the household and the subject was brought into court by his wife on numerous occasions for assault and battery on her and for non-support of her and the children.

In 1950, the subject was committed to the Boston Psychiatric Hospital for observation after he had been arrested five times for breaking and entering in April of 1950. A medical report from the above hospital reflected that the subject was admitted on April 29, 1950. A report signed by Dr. ROBERT HYDE concluded as follows:

"There is no evidence of any psychosis and no indication for psychiatric treatment. He is neither insane nor committable."

Concerning the subject's commission of armed robbery on February 7, 1956, the Massachusetts Board of Parole records reflect that on the above date the subject armed with a .45 colt automatic and CARNELL EATON, who is also currently a negro militant leader in the Boston area, went to the office of a housing project in Boston. Both were wearing handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces and forced six employees to lie on the floor. ST. LAURENT viciously hit one of the employees over the head with his gun.

They forced the employees to fill a bag which they held with money and then placed the employees in the office vault. They escaped with \$1,085.00. The subject returned to New York City where he was living, after the robbery. He was arrested in New York and was returned to Boston for trial. He was found guilty of four counts of armed robbery, robbery armed and masked; five counts of armed assault to rob; two counts of unlawful carrying of a revolver in an automobile and one count of assault and battery with dangerous weapon. He received a sentence of 18 to 20 years imprisonment.

St. LAURENT had served six and one half years of his sentence when, following his accident in prison, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts commuted his term to 16 1/2 to 20 years making him eligible for parole. He was paroled on March 14, 1968, and his parole is to run until November 29, 1973.

II. ACTIVITIES

BS T-1, who advised on April 3, 1968, that a negro by the name of GUIDO ST. LAURENT, was organizing a network to be utilized both for communications by rioters during possible future riots and for the jamming of Boston Police radio frequencies to disrupt police communications. The source further stated that the information indicated that St. LAURENT was utilizing the call letters KQA-5995, assigned to a Roxbury group by the name of Youth Alliance, Inc. St. LAURENT was said to be the leader of this activity. BS T-1 further stated that the group planned to run an exercise in communications between all walkie-talkie units on the streets and mobile and fixed base units on April 7, and April 15, 1968. Radio monitoring of the radio facilities of KQA-5995 has determined that this group has, on occasion, worked without using their call letters and has in the past admonished one another when it appears that some pertinent information is transmitted over the air in plain language.

On April 3, 1968, BS T-2 advised that the Youth Alliance, Inc. is made up of a group of 50 to 60 negro youths ranging in age from 16 to 21. Members come from the poorer element of the Roxbury negro population and they have no affection for the white race. The Youth Alliance, Inc. itself was formed to police the negro community, aid negro youth, prevent school drop outs and assist police in curbing crime. It sought official recognition and assistance from the Boston Police Department. This source stated that while many members participated as individuals in the Roxbury

riot of June 2, 1967, the group was the major factor in "cooling" a riot by circulating among the negro youths and getting them to desist.

On April 3, 1968, Mr. NATHAN A. HALLENSTEIN, Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Boston, Massachusetts, advised that he is aware of the activities of KQA 5995. He stated these call letters are assigned to Youth Alliance, Inc., 382 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, for operation only on the Citizens Band which operates between 27.255 to 27.965 megacycles. There are twenty three channels on this band, and KQA 5995 has been assigned channels 5 (27.415 mc), 7 (27.035 mc), 12 (27.105 mc) and 23 (27.255 mc). The transmitters normally used on this band are crystal controlled and have a knob arrangement for operating on any of the twenty three channels. Turning the knob changes the coils governing the frequencies. The transmitters are limited to a 5 watt input and a 4 watt output. KQA 5995 may utilize ten units of transmitters or receivers which for all practical purposes because of their size have to be considered mobile.

Concerning disrupting police communications, Mr. Hallenstein stated this could very easily be done utilizing a mobile transmitter with a four watt output and the mobility of the unit would make it extremely difficult to locate. The current activities of KQA 5995 are in Mr. Hallenstein's opinion a very minor infraction of FCC regulations and a very common one; so much so that FCC has not the time or manpower to try to enforce such regulations.

On May 1, 1968, BS T-3 advised that he has had considerable contact with GUIDO ST. LAURENT of NEGRO and with his followers who are members of the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Patrol. St. LAURENT had indicated to this source a dislike for "your police force" and felt that the Freedom Security Patrol should replace the police. St. LAURENT also indicated to the source that white people in the ghetto would be removed. The source also noted that he has frequently seen members of the Youth Alliance in a semi-intoxicated condition and that they have indicated to him that St. LAURENT keeps a good supply of scotch whiskey on hand for them.

One member of the Youth Alliance indicated that St. LAURENT had recently purchased five thousand dollars worth of new radio equipment through a negro in Everett, Massachusetts, one NORMAN RIDLEY, who has a Browning radio franchise as a dealer. The source knows RIDLEY as a "real sharp operator," who has lost a TV franchise because of illegal dealings and over-charging. RIDLEY, according to BS T-3 operates on the Citizen's Band as KQA 4500. The source stated that among the new equipment purchased by St. LAURENT were two "Golden Eagle" transceivers manufactured by Browning costing \$400.00 each, five or six "Eaglets" similar to those of the Golden Eagle which are used for cars and cost \$300.00 each and a new beam antenna for NEGRO which is now located at 370-A Blue Hill Avenue and which antenna costs \$150.00 for installation. The source noted that prior to the present purchase of the "new Golden Eagle," St. LAURENT had already acquired two of these units. The new beam antenna can pull in stations 200 miles away and is excessive for use on the Citizens Broadcast Band where anything over four watts output is illegal. St. LAURENT broadcasts mostly on Channel 9 on the Citizens Broadcast Band and monopolizes this channel. If someone else is using the channel, he just increases his power output and covers the other transmission. Many complaints about his operation have been made to Mr. NATHAN HALLENSTEIN, FCC, Boston, Massachusetts, according to this source.

The Freedom Security Patrol has been working all around Boston with their radio equipment moving up and down Route #128 and members of the patrol have hinted to BS-T3 that they have a practice firing range in the Rockport, Massachusetts area.

This source has also learned that when GUIDO ST LAURENT's car was left at a gasoline station in Roxbury, Massachusetts, to have the brakes adjusted, a bayonet was found under the seat. The driver of the car, DUANE BUCHANAN, was seen to take a pistol of some type out of the car and hide it in a tire wheel in the rear of the car. This car, according to BS T-3 is a 1966 royal blue Country Squire Ford station wagon bearing a registration plate NEGRO, and is owned by NEGRO.

On May 15, 1968, BS T-1 advised that at 4:00 a.m. on that date, he had monitored the Freedom Security Corps radio transmissions. Five units were working in the Route #128 area in Dedham, Waltham and Rockport, Massachusetts. They seemed to be concerned only with their signal strength and the transmissions indicated to the source that their mobile units had an output of about 12 watts rather than the four maximum allowed.

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The source also stated that he understands that the technician used to "soup up" the radio sets for the group was NORMAN RIDLEY of Everett, Massachusetts.

On May 15, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT continues to operate on Channel 9 Citizens Broadcast Bank, as though he owns that channel. He comes on the air whenever he wishes whether someone else is transmitting or not. The informant also advised that he had heard that St. LAURENT was pressuring Suffolk County Sheriff SEARS to deputize five members of the Security Patrol as Deputy Sheriffs authorized to operate in Suffolk County.

On May 13, 1968, BS T-2 advised that during the last week in April, Sheriff SEARS had been invited to NEGRO headquarters for a meeting on his new programs for the Roxbury community. He was met by GUIDO ST. LAURENT, ROBERTA ELLISON, CHARLES FERGUSON and SAM BELL. FERGUSON and BELL represented the Youth Alliance. The group told the Sheriff they were the ones responsible for keeping the peace thus far in Roxbury, and they did not know how long they could hold the lid on. They wanted a lot of radio equipment plus a permit for a police light and signals on their cars. They also wanted the Security Patrol's present installation to remain as is and, if anyone was to be deputized within the community, they wanted these people to come within the present Security Patrol structure.

The Sheriff took their list of recommendations and arranged for a meeting on May 3, 1968, at the Northeastern University School of Criminal Justice. When this meeting took place, St. LAURENT had all of the people he wanted to be deputized there, but Sheriff SEARS said they would have to be checked out first. The members of the group asked questions of Sheriff SEARS and the source received the impression that they wanted to be deputies to challenge the police department rather than to help keep the peace. They indicated to Sheriff SEARS that they felt they could quit anytime and that they would never try to restrain a STOKELY CARMICHAEL or a RAY BROWN if they were trying to start trouble.

BS T-2 stated that he has heard from sources within the community that the Freedom Security Patrol, as it is sometimes called, have collected guns, hand-grenades, nitroglycerin and have had classes on how to make fire bombs.

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The Security Patrol claims to have 200 members but the source doubts that they actually number that many. BS T-2 noted that from his observations of the members of the Security Patrol, he evaluates them as individuals who need an emotional "crutch." He believes they feel important running up and down the street with radios in their cars and a green light, and a siren installed on the car bearing the license plate NEGRO.

On April 9, 1968, BS T-4 advised that on April 8, 1968, a meeting of the United Front was held at the Roxbury Multi-Purpose Center on Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Various representatives of some of the groups making up the United Front were present. Among these sources were KENNETH GUSCOTT of the National Association of Colored People, MEL KING of the Urban League, JOHN YOUNG of the Congress of Racial Equality, VIRGIL WOOD of the Blue Hill Christian Center, CARVER NEBLETT of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, DUKE NELSON of the United Citizens, CHARLES EVANS of the South End Manpower Commission and GUIDO ST. LAURENT representing NEGRO.

On May 1, 1968, BS T-5 advised that a young black male, about 19 or 20 years of age, who also hung out in Jules Pool Parlor on Blue Hill Avenue and who had bragged of being in the Youth Alliance, Inc., had told him on April 27, 1968, that pretty soon members of the Security Patrol would be Deputy Sheriffs of Suffolk County and GUIDO ST. LAURENT was working on it.

On June 5, 1968, BS T-1 advised that he had learned that three cars which are used by NEGRO have a charge account at the Dudley Amoco Station, Roxbury Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The charge account, according to this source, is with the owner of the station and not with Amoco. During the month of May, the bills for gas amounted to \$262.00 for these three cars.

The source also noted that to his knowledge, NEGRO has no actual membership and that GUIDO ST. LAURENT solely controls the organization.

On June 10, 1968, BS T-1 advised that he was monitoring the Civilian Band Channel 9 radio network in the Roxbury area on June 8, 1968. The Youth Alliance or Freedom Security Patrol, which the source considers to be synonymous, were active on the channel.

BS 157-525

Two mobile units were working in the Chestnut Hill area, Newton, Massachusetts, another unit using the call 1YA was apparently on its way back from Canton, Massachusetts and the control station at Youth Alliance was asking other units to keep the channel open as they were expecting to hear from 1YA mobile control. The source stated that one of the units came on the air and stated, "I am closing in on the suspect and I am going to fire a warning shot over his head." Control came on immediately and criticized this unit for such a statement over the air and ordered the unit to return to control immediately.

On June 10, 1968, BS T-3 furnished similar information concerning the above described radio transmission.

BS T-3 advised on June 10, 1968, that the Youth Alliance now has Unit 10 at Boston University and that a girl's voice is heard occasionally using this facility. Youth Alliance also has a relay station set up at 28-30 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to assist its communications from the downtown area of Boston.

This station goes by the name of Bosom 86. BS T-3 also advised that on Saturday, June 8, 1968, the Boston Police had stopped the station wagon bearing the vanity plate NEGRO. They found a .38 caliber revolver in the tire wheel, a bayonet under the dashboard and two machetes in the back seat. The police Sergeant, who stopped the car, got on the NEGRO radio apparently at the request of the driver and asked St. LAURENT if he had permission from the Mayor to carry weapons. St. LAURENT said he had written permission and the Sergeant let the occupant of the car go.

On June 12, 1968, BS T-6 advised that on June 8, 1968, he had been speaking to St. LAURENT. The subject told him that the Freedom Security Corps answers calls from local units, investigates them, responds to police calls to observe whether police brutality exists and patrols the Roxbury area.

BS T-6 stated that upon entering the NEGRO office, one comes directly into a lounge. Beyond this several stairs lead to a second lounge off of which are three offices. St. LAURENT's office is directly ahead as one enters the second lounge.

His office is well-furnished and has several pieces of radio equipment on a desk at which GUIDO ST. LAURENT sits. Behind and above GUIDO are several loud speakers. A microphone is in the center of the desk. Although he is blind, the subject apparently has not difficulty in operating this equipment. The subject's right hand man according to BS T-6 appears to be DUANE BUCHANAN, who drives GUIDO ST. LAURENT's car with the vanity plate NEGRO. BUCHANAN apparently stands in awe of St. LAURENT, but orders everyone else around. St. LAURENT appears to be a disciplinarian and everyone jumps when he orders something. BUCHANAN claims he receives no pay for his services even though he is married and has several children.

On July 12, 1968, BS T-7 advised that he does not trust persons making up the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Corps. He does know that the Freedom Security Corps has done some good work in the past and has helped out in a number of instances at the Carter Street playground on July 8, 1968. On that occasion, the City of Boston was sponsoring "Summer Things", a program of entertainment for the citizens of the city and there was a likelihood of trouble developing. The source stated that he believes that GUIDO ST. LAURENT does not wield the power over the Youth Alliance and Freedom Security Corps which it has been assumed he does. The source stated that SAM BELL, President of the Youth Alliance, Inc. is a likeable young man, who the source does not think is vicious or violent.

"Jo-Jo" FERGUSSON, Secretary, Youth Alliance, Inc., is more feared by the source. He believes FERGUSSON to be prone to violence and to be the most powerful person among NEGRO teen agers in the Roxbury ghetto.

On August 7, 1968, BS T-1 advised that St. LAURENT no longer appears to be operating the Youth Alliance radio network. The source added that St. LAURENT has been trying to get a license to operate on another frequency and has submitted an application to the FCC at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for a business license.

This type of license is issued to any citizen on application and the license is assigned to a particular frequency on which to operate.

BS T-1 further stated that he has not heard the Youth Alliance network operating on the Citizens Band for the past two weeks which was unusual in view of the manner in which they have monopolized Channel 9 and in view of the vast amount of money which they had spent for equipment. The source understands that CARNELL EATON had taken over control of the Youth Alliance network.

The source said that he believes that St. LAURENT is now living in the Columbia Point Housing Project, Dorchester, Massachusetts. At 1:30 a.m. on August 7, 1968, a mobile unit in a car called on the Youth Alliance network and St. LAURENT answered. The car said it was from Hartford, Connecticut, and had six boxes to deliver. He asked that an elevator be sent down as he would not carry six boxes up six floors. St. LAURENT told him to keep cool as the elevator was on the way down.

On August 12, 1968, BS T-8 advised that he has met and talked with GUIDO ST. LAURENT. He did not recall any specific statements made by St. LAURENT, but he described the subject as vicious and as having talked in terms of mass destruction where white men are concerned.

On July 19, 1968, BS T-1 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT had filed an application for a license to operate a radio station on a public frequency. The Massachusetts Bay State United Fund has given \$30,000.00 to NEGRO and St. LAURENT will use some of this money to finance his radio station on a public frequency if his application for a permit is granted. The source understands that ST. LAURENT is a member of Boston Congress of Racial Equality and associates with members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SNCC members are for the most part persons who have come to Boston from out of state in the past several years.

On August 15, 1968, BS T-1 advised that the Youth Alliance, Inc.; the Freedom Security Corps and NEGRO are using a new set of call letters on their radio communications network. They still operate on the Citizens Band, but instead of KQA-5995, they now use KBR-0815. The source has heard GUIDO ST. LAURENT use these call letters. The source determined from the FCC that the call is assigned to ROBERT CAREY Enterprises, 30 Dartmouth Street, South End, Boston, Massachusetts. CAREY is the white man whose premises are referred to by the Freedom Security Corporation as "Bosom 86."

BS 157-525

A transmitter located at CAREY's residence is used by the Freedom Security Corporation.

On July 11, 1968, BS T-6 advised that he had had several contacts with GUIDO ST. LAURENT, the head of NEGRO. He described the subject as a "cold fish," whom everybody seems to stand in fear of. St. LAURENT expects things to be done in a hurry when he speaks and everyone jumps to obey him. One of the group of young blacks who hung around the NEGRO office offered to get the source a gun.

The source noted that the radio network of the Freedom Security Patrol operates out of the NEGRO office and has some sort of relay station at 30 Dartmouth Street, South End, Boston, Massachusetts. They refer to the station as "Bosom 86." The source understands that this station is to be utilized in the event that the police or anyone else ever try to drown out the Freedom Security Corporation transmissions. In that event the antenna at 30 Dartmouth Street would be used for transmission.

On August 14, 1968, BS T-6 advised that a white man named CAREY had been into the NEGRO office on at least two occasions talking to St. LAURENT. CAREY is a resident of 30 Dartmouth Street and the auxiliary transmitter is located at that address. The source further noted that the office address of NEGRO is 370-A Blue Hill Avenue, and that the telephone number for the office is 427-2620.

On September 24, 1968, Officer PETER RYAN, Intelligence Division, Boston, Massachusetts, Police Department, advised that during the day demonstrations and disorders had occurred in several Boston high schools. These disorders were connected with demands of black students to wear African dress to school and to form a black student union in schools throughout the ghetto area. Various incidents occurred during the day which were believed to be designed to disrupt school routine. At Girls High School, Greenville Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, a group of about 50 young girls lead by GUIDO ST. LAURENT and LOUISE MCKEEVER demonstrated in front of the school trying to get students to leave classes and join them.

They were unsuccessful for the most part.

On September 25, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT had not been active on the Citizens Band frequency using Youth Alliance call letters in the past 5 or 6 weeks. Instead he is using the call letters of a white man, surname CAREY, who resides at 30 Dartmouth Street in the South End and who recently obtained a radio license to operate on the Citizens Band. The source advised that St. LAURENT cannot be licensed because of his criminal record.

On September 26, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT was contacting people on the Citizens Band to tell them that a young negro girl eight years of age who had been hit over the head by a policeman during the disturbance at Dudley and Warren Streets, Roxbury, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1968, had just died in the hospital. The source noted that this rumor was checked with the Boston Police Department and no evidence to substantiate it was found after the police department checked with all of the Boston hospitals. The source stated that the police believe that the rumor may have been broadcast deliberately by St. LAURENT to keep tension high in Roxbury.

On September 26, 1968, BS T-3 advised that ROBERT CAREY had purchased \$400.00 worth of radio equipment at Lafayette Radio Company, Boston, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1968. Of the merchandise purchased, six items of equipment were walkie-talkies to be used by the Youth Alliance, Inc.

III. DESCRIPTION

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Name: | GUIDO ST. LAURENT, aka; Anthony Dash |
| Residence: | 86 Elm Hill Avenue Roxbury, Massachusetts |
| Date of Birth: | December 17, 1929 |
| Place of Birth: | Boston, Massachusetts |
| Race: | Negro |
| Height: | 6' |
| Weight: | 170 lbs. |

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Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown (subject is blind)
Marital Status: Married
Father: ANGELO ST. LAURENT
Mother: LILLA E. ST. LAURENT
NEE DASHWOOD

Characterization of the organization SNCC appears
in the Appendix section of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 380-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Boston, Massachusetts

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 11, 1968

Title GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Report of SA RICHARD W. KRANT
dated 10/11/68, at Boston,
Massachusetts.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - US Secret Service, Boston, Massachusetts

Report of: SA RICHARD W. KRANT Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 10/11/68

Field Office File #: BS 157-525 Bureau File #:

Title: GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT, born 12/17/29, Boston, Mass., resides at 86 Elm Hill, Roxbury Mass. He is blind. Background information including lengthy arrest record set forth. St. LAURENT is the director of New England Grass Roots organization and is active in the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Patrol in militant civil rights matters in the Roxbury area. Subject has organized a communications network which allegedly can be used to disrupt Boston Police communications. The Freedom Security Corps which is controlled by St. LAURENT, has been active during riot situations in Roxbury, Mass. and on occasion has worked to calm dangerous situations. Subject described by one source as vicious and has talked in terms of mass destruction where white men are concerned. St. LAURENT on 9/24/68, led a group of young girl demonstrators in front of a Roxbury, Mass. High School trying to get students to leave classes and join the group. Description set forth.

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GROUP 1
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DETAILS:

On April 3, 1968, BS T-1 advised that a communications network was being organized by a negro by the name of GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT which could be used both for communications by rioters during possible future riots and for the jamming of the Boston Police radio frequencies to disrupt police communications.

I. BACKGROUND

The following information was obtained from the records of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, and the Massachusetts Parole Board unless otherwise indicated.

A. Birth

On September 30, 1968, the birth records of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, maintained at Boston City Hall were reviewed by IC TIMOTHY J. CORCORAN. These records reflected in Volume 2, Register No. 17105, the birth of GUIDO RAPHAEL ST. LAURENT on December 17, 1929, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father was listed as ANGELO F. ST. LAURENT, born Newport, Rhode Island, occupation electrical mechanic and his mother was listed as LILLA E. ST. LAURENT (nee DASHWOOD), born Newport, Rhode Island. The residence of the parents was listed as 153 Norwell Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

B. Current Residence

On September 25, 1968, BS T-2 advised that the subject currently resides at 86 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Former Residence

12 Howland Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

205 Walnut Avenue
Roxbury, Massachusetts

87 Georgia Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

42 Edgewood Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

180 Ruggles Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

265 Humboldt Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

727 Tremont Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

27 Willard Place
Roxbury, Massachusetts

2241 Hampden Place
Bronx, New York

C. Employment

On April 3, 1968, Sergeant JAMES LYNCH, Intelligence Division, Boston, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that the subject is currently Executive Director of the New England Grass Roots Organization (NEGRO), 366 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, an organization interested in negro civil rights activities.

Records of the Massachusetts Parole Board reflect that the subject has formerly worked as an attendant at the Boston State Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts (1945 to 1947) and has worked as a painter, shoe polisher, house cleaner, supply clerk, and operator of his own contracting business as ANTHONY DASH from November, 1955, to May, 1956, at 1142 East 156th Street, Bronx, New York. The Massachusetts Parole Board records also reflect that the subject and his wife each receive \$148.00 per month from the Commission for the Blind of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On October 4, 1968, Mr. ROBERT EARLE, Security Director, Avco Corporation, Economic Systems Division, 716 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, advised that the subject is a member of a group of Roxbury negroes who formed an organization known as "Circle Associates." This group has received a \$25,000.00 annual contract from the Avco Corporation to assist the firm in the handling of personnel and community relations in the Roxbury community. The chief contact with the Circle Associates firm to Avco is GUIDO St. LAURENT.

On October 4, 1968, ROBERT EARLE, General Manager, Economic Systems Division, Avco Corporation, 716 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, advised that the division he heads was created in order to assist in the training and employment of hard core, unemployables who reside in the negro ghetto sections of the Boston Metropolitan area. The firm has received a Federal grant from the Department of Labor under a 14-month contract. The U. S. Government pays 25 per cent of the costs of this program. The firm will do all the printing for the Avco Corporation and training will be provided in the printing skills. Approximately 235 people are being trained under this program, and everyone will become an employee of the Avco Corporation when his training is completed.

In addition to training in printing skills, these employees are taught such basic subjects as English, arithmetic, black history and other remedial subjects which assist in enabling them to function as employees in a technical trade and in a corporation which is highly diversified and highly sophisticated in its products and services.

Mr. EARLE advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT was one of a group of negro leaders from the negro community who approached the Avco Corporation in November of 1967. They offered to provide professional services in recruiting, personnel relations, community relations and so forth. Their proposal envisioned contracts of approximately \$100,000.00 per year.

Among the personnel in the Circle Associates Organization in addition to GUIDO ST. LAURENT, were MELVIN KING, THOMAS ATKINS, BRYANT ROLLINS and other leaders both conservative and militant of the Boston area civil rights programs.

After a careful evaluation of the proposals made by Circle Associates, Avco Corporation signed a contract for \$25,000.00 with the Circle Associates firm. The contract provided that GUIDO ST. LAURENT would assist the Avco firm as a community relations consultant and he would be involved in such problems as employee relations, recruiting and organizational problems. Mr. EARLE was aware that St. LAURENT had been concerned with community problems in the Roxbury hard core area.

St. LAURENT was to receive \$15,000.00 per year of the \$25,000.00 per year contract. The other \$10,000.00 was to be paid to the Circle Associates group for a series of position papers which were to concern themselves with such areas as Boston black history, the Black United Front, the chronology of events in Boston after the killing of MARTIN LUTHER KING and other such topics which related to the Boston ghetto areas. These papers purportedly would assist the Avco Corporation in their dealings with community relations in Roxbury. There were to be 12 of these position papers submitted during the year in which the contract was to run. Mr. EARLE stated that when the contract was signed, GUIDO ST. LAURENT was heavily involved with the Avco Company especially during the first four months of the contract. St. LAURENT's duties involved furnishing the Avco Corporation with advice concerning hiring of employees, employee - company relationships, community and company problems and employee difficulties with the Avco firm. St. LAURENT also assisted the company in the recruiting of black personnel for the printing skills program. This program is part of the manpower and public opportunities programs subsidized by the Federal government and employees being hired must be certified as eligible for employment under these programs.

Mr. EARLE stated that in a sense GUIDO ST. LAURENT acts as a sort of shop steward to the plant, that is, when he hears of employee - management difficulties, or company - community friction, he immediately goes to the Avco firm to attempt to mediate the dispute. Mr. EARLE stated that St. LAURENT quite obviously over-emphasizes many of these disputes and over-values his own role in the settling of these disputes, but he feels that the subject does that in order to justify payments being made to him.

Concerning the position papers, Mr. EARLE advised that he understands that these are now being written for Circle Associates by a professor from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He stated that five of these papers have been received so far and he does not know when, or if, others will be submitted.

D. Education

Subject attended the Lewis Intermediate School, Boston, Massachusetts, to the 9th grade and the Brandeis Vocational High School, Boston, Massachusetts, for three months. In October, 1967, subject indicated to his parole officer that he was starting school at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts Branch, and

desired to study Spanish, English and history.

E. Marital Status

In June, 1965, subject married SANDRA GUSS, white, age 20, who is blind. St. LAURENT, who is also blind; met her while both were attending the Seeing Eye Institute in New Jersey. Subject was previously married to MARLENE (nee SMITH), who was born March 27, 1934, at Boston, Massachusetts. He divorced her in 1962. During the period he was married to her he begot two children by one CONSTANCE FOSTER of Boston, Massachusetts.

F. Credit

On September 27, 1968, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, Inc., 6 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, were checked by IC TIMOTHY J. CORCORAN. These records reflected that there was no derogatory information except that in February, 1966, the Merchants National Bank declined to make an installment loan to the subject.

G. Arrest Records

On September 27, 1968, personnel of the Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all criminal conviction records within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, stated that their records contain the following information regarding GUIDO ST. LAURENT, 205 Walnut Avenue, date of birth December 17, 1929, Boston, Massachusetts:

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 6/1/44 | Larceny | Roxbury | June 8, Probation 6/9/45 - Filed |
| 4/29/50 | Breaking and Entering | Roxbury | 5/9 - B.O. |
| 6/5/50 | Breaking & Entering | Suffolk Superior Court | Probation two yrs. 12/23/54 - Default remanded - Six months House of Correction |

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| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 2/13/53 | Assault & Battery | Boston | 2/18 - three months sentence suspended probation 8/26 |
| 2/13/53 | Neglect wife and children | Boston | 2/18 - three months House of Correction sentence suspended probation 8/26 |
| 8/31/53 | Default removed assault & battery | Boston | Three months House of Correction sentence suspended September 30 - 11/18 |
| 8/31/53 | Default removed | Boston | Three months House of Correction - sentence suspended 9/30 - 11/18 |
| 2/20/56 | Begetting | Suffolk Superior | File til arr. |
| 5/28/56 | Accessory to the fact to rob | Roxbury | Bond default 6/6 |
| 5/28/56 | Armed Robbery | Roxbury | 6/6 - Bond Default |
| 5/28/56 | Weapon in Motor Vehicle | Roxbury | 6/6 - Bond default |
| 6/28/56 | Robbery armed and masked | Suffolk Superior | 12 - 15 years MCI, Walpole |
| 6/28/56 | Assault intent to robbery | Suffolk Superior | 12/-15 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 6/28/56 | Assault & Battery | Suffolk Superior | 3-5 years, MCI, West Concord |
| 7/19/56 | Default removed | Boston | Dismissed |
| 7/19/56 | Default removed | Boston | Dismissed |

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>CHARGE</u> | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>DISPOSITION</u> |
|-------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 12/3/56 | (Hab) carrying of revolver and concealing in vehicle. | Suffolk Superior | 3-5 years MCI, West Concord |
| 12/3/56 | Armed Robbery | Suffolk Superior | 18-20 years MCI West Concord |
| 12/3/56 | Conspiracy to rob | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 12/3/56 | 2/20/56 tak. fr. files | Suffolk Superior | Adj. fath on file |
| 12/3/56 | June 5, 1950 Default removed | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Hab. conspiring to rob | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Accessory before fact | Suffolk Superior | On file |
| 3/6/57 | Robbery armed | Suffolk Superior | 3-4 yrs. MCI, West Concord |
| 3/6/57 | Carrying revolver contained in vehicle | Suffolk Superior | 3-4 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 3/6/57 | Robbery armed | Suffolk Superior | 3/4 yrs. MCI, Concord |
| 12/20/62 | By Governor and Council sentence of June 28, 1956 December 3, 1956, and June, 1957 - commuted from 18 - 20 years to 16 1/2 to 20 years, accordingly | | |
| 3/14/63 | Paroled | M.C.I.W - Walpole | |

H. Miscellaneous Background Information

The subject is blind. Records of the Massachusetts Parole Board reflect that in September, 1952, ST. LAURENT was treated at the Boston City Hospital for traumatic cataract, left eye lycoma absolute, no vision left eye.

In July, 1960, while the subject was imprisoned in the Walpole Correctional Institute, Walpole, Massachusetts, he was working out with heavy weights. He was lifting them above his head from a prone position. Perspiration caused his right hand to slip allowing the weights to fall crushing the area of his right eye and above his right eye. As a result of this accident, he lost the sight of his right eye and is completely blind.

The subject has never been in the military service as he was classified 4-F because of the lack of sight in one eye at the time of his classification. The records of the Massachusetts Board of Parole contained the additional following background data concerning the subject.

Subject's first wife, MARLENE NEE SMITH, born March 22, 1934, Brighton, Massachusetts, bore him four children, one of whom died in March of 1956. The surviving children are DAVID, born May 2, 1951, DIANE, born April 2, 1956 and GEORGE, born June 3, 1955. The records reflect that MARLENE SMITH, was 16 years of age and pregnant when she married the subject. The subject made numerous complaints to social workers concerning his wife's neglect of their children and the household and the subject was brought into court by his wife on numerous occasions for assault and battery on her and for non-support of her and the children.

In 1950, the subject was committed to the Boston Psychiatric Hospital for observation after he had been arrested five times for breaking and entering in April of 1950. A medical report from the above hospital reflected that the subject was admitted on April 29, 1950. A report signed by Dr. ROBERT HYDE concluded as follows:

"There is no evidence of any psychosis and no indication for psychiatric treatment. He is neither insane nor committable."

Concerning the subject's commission of armed robbery on February 7, 1956, the Massachusetts Board of Parole records reflect that on the above date the subject armed with a .45 colt automatic and CARNELL EATON, who is also currently a negro militant leader in the Boston area, went to the office of a housing project in Boston. Both were wearing handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces and forced six employees to lie on the floor. ST. LAURENT viciously hit one of the employees over the head with his gun.

They forced the employees to fill a bag which they held with money and then placed the employees in the office vault. They escaped with \$1,035.00. The subject returned to New York City where he was living, after the robbery. He was arrested in New York and was returned to Boston for trial. He was found guilty of four counts of armed robbery, robbery armed and masked; five counts of armed assault to rob; two counts of unlawful carrying of a revolver in an automobile and one count of assault and battery with dangerous weapon. He received a sentence of 18 to 20 years imprisonment.

St. LAURENT had served six and one half years of his sentence when, following his accident in prison, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts commuted his term to 16 1/2 to 20 years making him eligible for parole. He was paroled on March 14, 1968, and his parole is to run until November 29, 1973.

II. ACTIVITIES

BS T-1, who advised on April 3, 1968, that a negro by the name of GUIDO ST. LAURENT, was organizing a network to be utilized both for communications by rioters during possible future riots and for the jamming of Boston Police radio frequencies to disrupt police communications. The source further stated that the information indicated that St. LAURENT was utilizing the call letters KQA-5995, assigned to a Roxbury group by the name of Youth Alliance, Inc. St. LAURENT was said to be the leader of this activity. BS T-1 further stated that the group planned to run an exercise in communications between all walkie-talkie units on the streets and mobile and fixed base units on April 7, and April 15, 1968. Radio monitoring of the radio facilities of KQA-5995 has determined that this group has, on occasion, worked without using their call letters and has in the past admonished one another when it appears that some pertinent information is transmitted over the air in plain language.

On April 3, 1968, BS T-2 advised that the Youth Alliance, Inc. is made up of a group of 50 to 60 negro youths ranging in age from 16 to 21. Members come from the poorer element of the Roxbury negro population and they have no affection for the white race. The Youth Alliance, Inc. itself was formed to police the negro community, aid negro youth, prevent school drop outs and assist police in curbing crime. It sought official recognition and assistance from the Boston Police Department. This source stated that while many members participated as individuals in the Roxbury

riot of June 2, 1967, The group was the major factor in "cooling" a riot by circulating among the negro youths and getting them to desist.

On April 3, 1968, Mr. NATHAN A. HALLENSTEIN, Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Boston, Massachusetts, advised that he is aware of the activities of KQA 5995. He stated these call letters are assigned to Youth Alliance, Inc., 382 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, for operation only on the Citizens Band which operates between 27.255 to 27.965 megacycles. There are twenty three channels on this band, and KQA 5995 has been assigned channels 5 (27.415 mc), 7 (27.035 mc), 12 (27.105 mc) and 23 (27.255 mc). The transmitters normally used on this band are crystal controlled and have a knob arrangement for operating on any of the twenty three channels. Turning the knob changes the coils governing the frequencies. The transmitters are limited to a 5 watt input and a 4 watt output. KQA 5995 may utilize ten units of transmitters or receivers which for all practical purposes because of their size have to be considered mobile.

Concerning disrupting police communications, Mr. Hallenstein stated this could very easily be done utilizing a mobile transmitter with a four watt output and the mobility of the unit would make it extremely difficult to locate. The current activities of KQA 5995 are in Mr. Hallenstein's opinion a very minor infraction of FCC regulations and a very common one; so much so that FCC has not the time or manpower to try to enforce such regulations.

On May 1, 1968, BS T-3 advised that he has had considerable contact with GUIDO ST. LAURENT of NEGRO and with his followers who are members of the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Patrol. St. LAURENT had indicated to this source a dislike for "your police force" and felt that the Freedom Security Patrol should replace the police. St. LAURENT also indicated to the source that white people in the ghetto would be removed. The source also noted that he has frequently seen members of the Youth Alliance in a semi-intoxicated condition and that they have indicated to him that St. LAURENT keeps a good supply of scotch whiskey on hand for them.

One member of the Youth Alliance indicated that St. LAURENT had recently purchased five thousand dollars worth of new radio equipment through a negro in Everett, Massachusetts, one NORMAN RIDLEY, who has a Browning radio franchise as a dealer. The source knows RIDLEY as a "real sharp operator," who has lost a TV franchise because of illegal dealings and over-charging. RIDLEY, according to BS T-3 operates on the Citizen's Band as KQA 4600. The source stated that among the new equipment purchased by St. LAURENT were two "Golden Eagle" transceivers manufactured by Browning costing \$400.00 each, five or six "Eaglets" similar to those of the Golden Eagle which are used for cars and cost \$300.00 each and a new beam antenna for NEGRO which is now located at 370-A Blue Hill Avenue and which antenna costs \$150.00 for installation. The source noted that prior to the present purchase of the "new Golden Eagle," St. LAURENT had already acquired two of these units. The new beam antenna can pull in stations 200 miles away and is excessive for use on the Citizens Broadcast Band where anything over four watts output is illegal. St. LAURENT broadcasts mostly on Channel 9 on the Citizens Broadcast Band and monopolizes this channel. If someone else is using the channel, he just increases his power output and covers the other transmission. Many complaints about his operation have been made to Mr. NATHAN HALLENSTEIN, FCC, Boston, Massachusetts, according to this source.

The Freedom Security Patrol has been working all around Boston with their radio equipment moving up and down Route #128 and members of the patrol have hinted to BS-T3 that they have a practice firing range in the Rockport, Massachusetts area.

This source has also learned that when GUIDO ST LAURENT's car was left at a gasoline station in Roxbury, Massachusetts, to have the brakes adjusted, a bayonet was found under the seat. The driver of the car, DUANE BUCHANAN, was seen to take a pistol of some type out of the car and hide it in a tire wheel in the rear of the car. This car, according to BS T-3 is a 1966 royal blue Country Squire Ford station wagon bearing a registration plate NEGRO, and is owned by NEGRO.

On May 15, 1968, BS T-1 advised that at 4:00 a.m. on that date, he had monitored the Freedom Security Corps radio transmissions. Five units were working in the Route #128 area in Dedham, Waltham and Rockport, Massachusetts. They seemed to be concerned only with their signal strength and the transmissions indicated to the source that their mobile units had an output of about 12 watts rather than the four maximum allowed.

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The source also stated that he understands that the technician used to "soup up" the radio sets for the group was NORMAN RIDLEY of Everett, Massachusetts.

On May 15, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT continues to operate on Channel 9 Citizens Broadcast Bank, as though he owns that channel. He comes on the air whenever he wishes whether someone else is transmitting or not. The informant also advised that he had heard that St. LAURENT was pressuring Suffolk County Sheriff SEARS to deputize five members of the Security Patrol as Deputy Sheriffs authorized to operate in Suffolk County.

On May 13, 1968, BS T-2 advised that during the last week in April, Sheriff SEARS had been invited to NEGRO headquarters for a meeting on his new programs for the Roxbury community. He was met by GUIDO ST. LAURENT, ROBERTA ELLISON, CHARLES FERGUSON and SAM BELL. FERGUSON and BELL represented the Youth Alliance. The group told the Sheriff they were the ones responsible for keeping the peace thus far in Roxbury, and they did not know how long they could hold the lid on. They wanted a lot of radio equipment plus a permit for a police light and signals on their cars. They also wanted the Security Patrol's present installation to remain as is and, if anyone was to be deputized within the community, they wanted these people to come within the present Security Patrol structure.

The Sheriff took their list of recommendations and arranged for a meeting on May 3, 1968, at the Northeastern University School of Criminal Justice. When this meeting took place, St. LAURENT had all of the people he wanted to be deputized there, but Sheriff SEARS said they would have to be checked out first. The members of the group asked questions of Sheriff SEARS and the source received the impression that they wanted to be deputies to challenge the police department rather than to help keep the peace. They indicated to Sheriff SEARS that they felt they could quit anytime and that they would never try to restrain a STOKELY CARMICHAEL or a RAPP BROWN if they were trying to start trouble.

BS T-2 stated that he has heard from sources within the community that the Freedom Security Patrol, as it is sometimes called, have collected guns, hand-grenades, nitroglycerin and have had classes on how to make fire bombs.

The Security Patrol claims to have 200 members but the source doubts that they actually number that many. BS T-2 noted that from his observations of the members of the Security Patrol, he evaluates them as individuals who need an emotional "crutch." He believes they feel important running up and down the street with radios in their cars and a green light, and a siren installed on the car bearing the license plate NEGRO.

On April 9, 1968, BS T-4 advised that on April 8, 1968, a meeting of the United Front was held at the Roxbury Multi-Purpose Center on Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Various representatives of some of the groups making up the United Front were present. Among these sources were KENNETH GUSCOTT of the National Association of Colored People, MEL KING of the Urban League, JOHN YOUNG of the Congress of Racial Equality, VIRGIL WOOD of the Blue Hill Christian Center, CARVER NEBLETT of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, DUKE NELSON of the United Citizens, CHARLES EVANS of the South End Manpower Commission and GUIDO ST. LAURENT representing NEGRO.

On May 1, 1968, BS T-5 advised that a young black male, about 19 or 20 years of age, who also hung out in Jules Pool Parlor on Blue Hill Avenue and who had bragged of being in the Youth Alliance, Inc., had told him on April 27, 1968, that pretty soon members of the Security Patrol would be Deputy Sheriffs of Suffolk County and GUIDO ST. LAURENT was working on it.

On June 5, 1968, BS T-1 advised that he had learned that three cars which are used by NEGRO have a charge account at the Dudley Amoco Station, Roxbury Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The charge account, according to this source, is with the owner of the station and not with Amoco. During the month of May, the bills for gas amounted to \$262.00 for these three cars.

The source also noted that to his knowledge, NEGRO has no actual membership and that GUIDO ST. LAURENT solely controls the organization.

On June 10, 1968, BS T-1 advised that he was monitoring the Civilian Band Channel 9 radio network in the Roxbury area on June 8, 1968. The Youth Alliance or Freedom Security Patrol, which the source considers to be synonymous, were active on the channel.

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Two mobile units were working in the Chestnut Hill area, Newton, Massachusetts, another unit using the call 1YA was apparently on its way back from Canton, Massachusetts and the control station at Youth Alliance was asking other units to keep the channel open as they were expecting to hear from 1YA mobile control. The source stated that one of the units came on the air and stated, "I am closing in on the suspect and I am going to fire a warning shot over his head." Control came on immediately and criticized this unit for such a statement over the air and ordered the unit to return to control immediately.

On June 10, 1968, BS T-3 furnished similar information concerning the above described radio transmission.

BS T-3 advised on June 10, 1968, that the Youth Alliance now has Unit 10 at Boston University and that a girl's voice is heard occasionally using this facility. Youth Alliance also has a relay station set up at 28-30 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to assist its communications from the downtown area of Boston.

This station goes by the name of Bosom 86. BS T-3 also advised that on Saturday, June 8, 1968, the Boston Police had stopped the station wagon bearing the vanity plate NEGRO. They found a .38 caliber revolver in the tire wheel, a bayonet under the dashboard and two machetes in the back seat. The police Sergeant, who stopped the car, got on the NEGRO radio apparently at the request of the driver and asked St. LAURENT if he had permission from the Mayor to carry weapons. St. LAURENT said he had written permission and the Sergeant let the occupant of the car go.

On June 12, 1968, BS T-6 advised that on June 8, 1968, he had been speaking to St. LAURENT. The subject told him that the Freedom Security Corps answers calls from local units, investigates them, responds to police calls to observe whether police brutality exists and patrols the Roxbury area.

BS T-6 stated that upon entering the NEGRO office, one comes directly into a lounge. Beyond this several stairs lead to a second lounge off of which are three offices. St. LAURENT's office is directly ahead as one enters the second lounge.

His office is well-furnished and has several pieces of radio equipment on a desk at which GUIDO ST. LAURENT sits. Behind and above GUIDO are several loud speakers. A microphone is in the center of the desk. Although he is blind, the subject apparently has no difficulty in operating this equipment. The subject's right hand man according to BS T-6 appears to be DUANE BUCHANAN, who drives GUIDO ST. LAURENT's car with the vanity plate NEGRO. BUCHANAN apparently stands in awe of St. LAURENT, but orders everyone else around. St. LAURENT appears to be a disciplinarian and everyone jumps when he orders something. BUCHANAN claims he receives no pay for his services even though he is married and has several children.

On July 12, 1968, BS T-7 advised that he does not trust persons making up the Youth Alliance, Inc. and the Freedom Security Corps. He does know that the Freedom Security Corps has done some good work in the past and has helped out in a number of instances at the Carter Street playground on July 8, 1968. On that occasion, the City of Boston was sponsoring "Summer Things", a program of entertainment for the citizens of the city and there was a likelihood of trouble developing. The source stated that he believes that GUIDO ST. LAURENT does not wield the power over the Youth Alliance and Freedom Security Corps which it has been assumed he does. The source stated that SAM BELL, President of the Youth Alliance, Inc. is a likeable young man, who the source does not think is vicious or violent.

"Jo-Jo" FERGUSON, Secretary, Youth Alliance, Inc., is more feared by the source. He believes FERGUSON to be prone to violence and to be the most powerful person among NEGRO teen agers in the Roxbury ghetto.

On August 7, 1968, BS T-1 advised that St. LAURENT no longer appears to be operating the Youth Alliance radio network. The source added that St. LAURENT has been trying to get a license to operate on another frequency and has submitted an application to the FCC at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for a business license.

This type of license is issued to any citizen on application and the license is assigned to a particular frequency on which to operate.

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BS T-1 further stated that he has not heard the Youth Alliance network operating on the Citizens Band for the past two weeks which was unusual in view of the manner in which they have monopolized Channel 9 and in view of the vast amount of money which they had spent for equipment. The source understands that CARNELL EATON had taken over control of the Youth Alliance network.

The source said that he believes that St. LAURENT is now living in the Columbia Point Housing Project, Dorchester, Massachusetts. At 1:30 a.m. on August 7, 1968, a mobile unit in a car called on the Youth Alliance network and St. LAURENT answered. The car said it was from Hartford, Connecticut, and had six boxes to deliver. He asked that an elevator be sent down as he would not carry six boxes up six floors. St. LAURENT told him to keep cool as the elevator was on the way down.

On August 12, 1968, BS T-8 advised that he has met and talked with GUIDO ST. LAURENT. He did not recall any specific statements made by St. LAURENT, but he described the subject as vicious and as having talked in terms of mass destruction where white men are concerned.

On July 19, 1968, BS T-1 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT had filed an application for a license to operate a radio station on a public frequency. The Massachusetts Bay State United Fund has given \$30,000.00 to NEGRO and St. LAURENT will use some of this money to finance his radio station on a public frequency if his application for a permit is granted. The source understands that ST. LAURENT is a member of Boston Congress of Racial Equality and associates with members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SNCC members are for the most part persons who have come to Boston from out of state in the past several years.

On August 15, 1968, BS T-1 advised that the Youth Alliance, Inc., the Freedom Security Corps and NEGRO are using a new set of call letters on their radio communications network. They still operate on the Citizens Band, but instead of KQA-5995, they now use KBR-0815. The source has heard GUIDO ST. LAURENT use these call letters. The source determined from the FCC that the call is assigned to ROBERT CAREY Enterprises, 30 Dartmouth Street, South End, Boston, Massachusetts. CAREY is the white man whose premises are referred to by the Freedom Security Corporation as "Bosom 86."

A transmitter located at CAREY's residence is used by the Freedom Security Corporation.

On July 11, 1968, BS T-6 advised that he had had several contacts with GUIDO ST. LAURENT, the head of NEGRO. He described the subject as a "cold fish," whom everybody seems to stand in fear of. St. LAURENT expects things to be done in a hurry when he speaks and everyone jumps to obey him. One of the group of young blacks who hung around the NEGRO office offered to get the source a gun.

The source noted that the radio network of the Freedom Security Patrol operates out of the NEGRO office and has some sort of relay station at 30 Dartmouth Street, South End, Boston, Massachusetts. They refer to the station as "Bosom 86." The source understands that this station is to be utilized in the event that the police or anyone else ever try to drown out the Freedom Security Corporation transmissions. In that event the antenna at 30 Dartmouth Street would be used for transmission.

On August 14, 1968, BS T-6 advised that a white man named CAREY had been into the NEGRO office on at least two occasions talking to St. LAURENT. CAREY is a resident of 30 Dartmouth Street and the auxiliary transmitter is located at that address. The source further noted that the office address of NEGRO is 370-A Blue Hill Avenue, and that the telephone number for the office is 427-2620.

On September 24, 1968, Officer PETER RYAN, Intelligence Division, Boston, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that during the day demonstrations and disorders had occurred in several Boston high schools. These disorders were connected with demands of black students to wear African dress to school and to form a black student union in schools throughout the ghetto area. Various incidents occurred during the day which were believed to be designed to disrupt school routine. At Girls High School, Greenville Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, a group of about 50 young girls lead by GUIDO ST. LAURENT and LOUISE MCKEEVER demonstrated in front of the school trying to get students to leave classes and join them.

They were unsuccessful for the most part.

On September 25, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT had not been active on the Citizens Band frequency using Youth Alliance call letters in the past 5 or 6 weeks. Instead he is using the call letters of a white man, surname CAREY, who resides at 30 Dartmouth Street in the South End and who recently obtained a radio license to operate on the Citizens Band. The source advised that St. LAURENT cannot be licensed because of his criminal record.

On September 26, 1968, BS T-3 advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT was contacting people on the Citizens Band to tell them that a young negro girl eight years of age who had been hit over the head by a policeman during the disturbance at Dudley and Warren Streets, Roxbury, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1968, had just died in the hospital. The source noted that this rumor was checked with the Boston Police Department and no evidence to substantiate it was found after the police department checked with all of the Boston hospitals. The source stated that the police believe that the rumor may have been broadcast deliberately by St. LAURENT to keep tension high in Roxbury.

On September 26, 1968, BS T-3 advised that ROBERT CAREY had purchased \$400.00 worth of radio equipment at Lafayette Radio Company, Boston, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1968. Of the merchandise purchased, six items of equipment were walkie-talkies to be used by the Youth Alliance, Inc.

III. DESCRIPTION

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Name: | GUIDO ST. LAURENT, aka; Anthony Dash |
| Residence: | 86 Elm Hill Avenue Roxbury, Massachusetts |
| Date of Birth: | December 17, 1929 |
| Place of Birth: | Boston, Massachusetts |
| Race: | Negro |
| Height: | 6' |
| Weight: | 170 lbs. |

BS 157-252

Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown (subject is blind)
Marital Status: Married
Father: ANGELO ST. LAURENT
Mother: LILLA E. ST. LAURENT
NEE DASHWOOD

Characterization of the organization SNCC appears
in the Appendix section of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Boston, Massachusetts

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 11, 1968

Title GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Report of SA RICHARD W. KRANT
dated 10/11/68, at Boston,
Massachusetts.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (Bufile-

DATE: October 11, 1968

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (157-525)

Card filed.

Card sent 00

SUBJECT: GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT
RM

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

☒ New Subject☐ Change☐ Delete

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Name GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT | | FBI Number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aliases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citizenship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subject also on <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> RI | | Race Negro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organizational Affiliation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 99 MISC "NEGRO"</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 05 COM</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 11 NSRP</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 16 SDS</td> <td>(Specify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE</td> <td colspan="3">New England Grass Roots Organization</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Youth Alliance, Freedom Security Corps</td> </tr> </table> | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC | <input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP | <input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 99 MISC "NEGRO" | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 COM | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 NSRP | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 SDS | (Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE | New England Grass Roots Organization | | | Youth Alliance, Freedom Security Corps | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 99 MISC "NEGRO" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE | New England Grass Roots Organization | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Youth Alliance, Freedom Security Corps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date of Birth 12/17/29 | | Place of Birth Boston, Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Position in Organization Director of NEGRO, Leader of Youth Alliance, and Freedom Security Patrol | | Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern) Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence Address 86 Edm Hill Avenue, Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

REGISTERED MAIL

RWK/mo'd

(3)

15 OCT 16 1968

59 NOV 5 - 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.
STAT. SECT.

806

BS 157-525

GUIDO ST. LAURENT has an extensive criminal record including convictions for armed robbery, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and robbery while armed and masked. He is blind. He has organized a radio communications network in the Boston area which is capable of disrupting police communications. He has indicated a dislike for the police force and has stated that white people in the ghetto will be eliminated. His car has been known to have a bayonet in it and the driver of his car was seen to remove a pistol from it.

In June, 1968, a revolver, bayonet and two machetes were found in his car. He has been described as vicious and has talked in terms of mass destruction where white men are concerned. He is one of the leaders of a group of young negroes who patrol the ghetto area. While this group has been helpful during riot situations on occasion, they also observe police activities to determine if "police brutality" exists.

The group has been reported to have collected guns, hand grenades, nitroglycerin and reportedly have had classes on how to make fire bombs.

It is recommended that ST. LAURENT be included in the Agitator Index.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile -

DATE: October 11, 1968

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (157-525)

SUBJECT: GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT
RM

Re: GUIDO RAFAEL ST. LAURENT

☒ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☐ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Name <u>Guido Rafael St. Laurent</u> | | Priority <u>II</u> | |
| Aliases | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien | <input type="checkbox"/> Tab Detcom <input type="checkbox"/> Delete Detcom Priority III |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communist <input type="checkbox"/> SWP <input type="checkbox"/> JFG <input type="checkbox"/> SPL <input type="checkbox"/> POC <input type="checkbox"/> PPA <input type="checkbox"/> WWP <input type="checkbox"/> SDS <input type="checkbox"/> PLP <input type="checkbox"/> ANA <input type="checkbox"/> PRN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BNT <input type="checkbox"/> NOI <input type="checkbox"/> RAM <input type="checkbox"/> SNC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) <u>N.E. Grass Roots Organization, Youth Alliance, Freedom Security Corps</u> | | | |
| Date of Birth 12/17/29 | Place of Birth Boston, Massachusetts | Race Negro | Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female |
| Business Address; Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any. <u>NEGRO</u> 370-A Blue Hill Avenue Roxbury, Massachusetts (Director of Above Organization) | | Residence Address 86 Elm Hill Avenue Boston, Massachusetts | |
| Key Facility Data | | Geographical Reference Number | |
| NCT-18 | | REC-42 | |
| 157- | | 10902 - 1 | |
| Responsibility | | | |

REGISTERED MAIL

RWE/mo'd
(3)

15 OCT 16 1968

59 NOV 5 - 1968

INT. SEC.
RACIAL INT. SEC.
M. F. ROW

BS 157-525

GUIDO ST. LAURENT has an extensive criminal record including convictions for armed robbery, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and robbery while armed and masked. He is blind. He has organized a radio communications network in the Boston area which is capable of disrupting police communications. He has indicated a dislike for the police force and has stated that white people in the ghetto will be eliminated. His car has been known to have a bayonet in it and the driver of his car was seen to remove a pistol from it.

In June, 1968, a revolver, bayonet and two machetes were found in his car. He has been described as vicious and has talked in terms of mass destruction where white men are concerned. He is one of the leaders of a group of young // negroes who patrol the ghetto area. While this group has // been helpful during riot situations, on occasion, they also observe police activities to determine if "police brutality" exists.

The group has been reported to have collected guns, hand grenades, nitroglycerin and reportedly have had classes on how to make fire bombs. It is recommended that St. LAURENT be included under priority ~~three~~ ^{two} of the Security Index.